"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 44. BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1925. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Feb.	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl	DONGOLA @		8,080
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RAMPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RAMPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15 993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	50 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A Steamer. *	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th Feb.	NAGPORE*x ..	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th ,,	ALIPORE * ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,634	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,634	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessel only. Proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Feb.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
21st ,,	JAPAN ..	Colombo Madras & Calcutta.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
25th ,,	BARJORA	Busreh via K'chi.
4th March.	KHAN-DALLA..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	27st Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4749	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	25th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	....	4364	3rd Mar.	15th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD
BOMBAY NO. 7.
B

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females,

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in India and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserved Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja.	Pontianak
Modjan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000, if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 16 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor Premium Re 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 23, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A respectable Hindoo LADY COMPANION with full knowledge of English and Sanskrit for a respectable Hindu family. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M809

WANTED.—An experienced SHORT HAND TYPIST in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 699, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A M812

WANTED.—A. B. Com. of the Bombay University to serve as a teacher of Commercial subjects in the Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. Pay Rs 75 per month, with future prospects to a competent man. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL.
A 22718

WANTED.—PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES, SUPERINTENDENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS, and SUB-AGENTS for U. P., C.P., Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Madras and Bombay. Good salaries to really capable men. Apply with one anna stamp to:—THE SUPERINTENDENT, Royal Publishing Corporation, Cawnpore.
A M818

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for a Cotton Mill in Bengal, having good theoretical and practical knowledge and expert in the manufacture of all sorts of fancy goods. Must be hard worker. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22698

WANTED.—INSPECTORS, MANAGERS, AGENTS, SUB-AGENTS, GUARANTEED BROKERS for a reliable firm for its branches and sub-agencies to take up the purchases of seeds, cotton and other products from important mandies dealing in ready forward contracts. Preference will be given to those who have worked in Ralli Brothers, Luis Dreyfus and such other firms. Decent remuneration for really capable men. Apply to:—J. B. LALL, Cawnpore.
A M819

WANTED for U. P. PROVINCE FOR A BANK.—(1.) PROVINCIAL CONTROLLER, pay Rs. 750-100-2-500 per month vast powers and commission. (2.) PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, pay Rs. 200-33-350 vast powers and commission. (3.) SUPERINTENDENT, pay Rs. 100-25-300. (4.) INVESTMENT SUPERINTENDENT, pay Rs. 250-33-500. must be well-up in exchange and strict in realization. (5.) ORGANISING INSPECTORS, pay Rs. 100-25-200 besides T. A. and allowance. (6.) 12 MANAGERS in District Towns, pay Rs. 125-15-200. (7.) MANAGERS in Tahsils of each District, pay Rs. 70-10-120. (8.) SUB-MANAGERS in other towns, pay Rs. 50-5-70. (9.) AGENTS in small places, allowance Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. (10.) CASHIERS:—(a) Provincial, pay Rs. 300. (b) District, pay Rs. 100 to 150. (c) Tahsil, pay Rs. 50. Besides above Genral Accountants, Clerks, and Typists are required. Apply with one anna stamps to:—J. B. SRIVASTAVA, Bankers Naraganj, Cawnpore.
A M820

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 226, Cadell Road, Mahim
M7769

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M764

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for Prospectus to DR. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.
M678

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, 25-40 H.P., seven seater. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Choupaty.
N M804

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate predictions for six questions. Re. 1. 1 Year Life Reading, Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2. Whole Life Rs. 3.: Testimonials many; Send time and date of birth or time of writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valavanur (S. A. Dt.).
821

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Madowa St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MORIOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th February from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Motussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will drive IN STATE from the Secretariat to the TOWN HALL on the evening of FRIDAY, the 20th instant the following roads and areas will be closed to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 2-40 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned from the Town Hall:

Mayo Road south of Churchgate Street,
Churchgate Street (West),
Esplanade Road in the vicinity of Flora Fountain,
Churchgate Street (East),
Elphinstone Circle,

This order is made under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 18th February, 1925.
22724

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"HOLI" FESTIVAL.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the "HOLI FESTIVAL," the public are hereby warned that no such holes should be made on public roads, without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided for in Section 222 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Permission for a period not exceeding 6 days (i.e. for the full-moon day and the following 5 days) will be granted free of charge, on application to the Executive Engineer, not later than 4th March 1925, on the production of the last year's permit (which should be attached to application) on certain specified conditions for making holes in such public streets as are not traversed by tramways or treated with tar, bitumen, sheet asphalt or similar materials or paved with sett-stones.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th February, 1925.
22727

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is the full proprietor of the firm of "Seth Shaligram Jainarayan" at Arvi and is in possession of all the properties of that firm and has been carrying on all the transactions of the firm for the last several years as owner. That one Madangopal Deokaran of Nagpur has recently instigated Musamat Kundanbai, widow of Jainarayan and Musamat Gulab-bai, widow of Ganeshnarayan, who are both residing with him at Nagpur to set up a claim to this property, and from some notices issued by these ladies under the signature of Madangopal Deokaran to certain trading firms, it appears that these ladies have authorised the said Madangopal Deokaran and one Gajadhar to draw hundis and sell goods and do other acts on behalf of the said firm. These ladies have absolutely no right, title, or interest over the properties of the said firm and the authority, if any, given by these ladies to Madangopal and Gajadhar to act on behalf of this firm, is absolutely valueless and ineffectual for the purpose of binding the firm. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that whoever deals with these two ladies or these two men will do so at his own risk and the undersigned refuses to acknowledge any liabilities in connection with those transactions.

GOWARDHANDAS GANESHRAM,
Proprietor of the firm of Shaligram Jainarayan of Arvi, District Wardha.

Arvi,
6th February, 1925. M790

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1924.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. L. Fox who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 23rd to March 11th, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1925.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras on and after March 23rd to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 11th March, 1925, and to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. 22713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SURAT INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY LTD., SURAT.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that one box, containing record and books of accounts, etc. of the above Company has been missed on the 6th instant from the railway train leaving Bombay at about 12-50 noon before reaching Baroda. One, who will find it out and hand it over to the Company will be well rewarded.

NAGINLAL MAGANLAL & BROS.,
Agents.

15-2-1925. M815

WANTED.

A competent man for the non-Government post of Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council. Only outdoor men who have had some experience of Scouting need apply.

Must be prepared to act as Treasurer of the Scout funds, to travel on inspection duty and to edit the Headquarters Gazette.

Pay from 600 rupees a month and travelling expenses according to Civil Service Regulation. Engagement to last for one year in the first instance from early March, but it is expected that the post will be permanent.

Applications should be forwarded to the undersigned immediately, stating qualifications, age, etc.

A. C. MILLER.
Provincial Scretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council.

4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road,
Poona, 18th February, 1925.
22726

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1637 of 1923.

BURJORJI HORMUSJI PATEL. ... Plaintiff.
Versus
CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI TRIVEDI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in three lots under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with two Bungalows bearing House Nos. 16 and 17, Marwa Road, situate at Valnai near Malad Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, admeasuring about four acres and thirty-four gunthas bearing the following entry pot and Falni Numbers.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos	Pot Nos.	Falni Nos.	Area Acres	Guths	Assess ment.
65	17	0	2	0	3	0—2—6
151	24	0	2	0	3	0—2—0
319	60	1 & 2	0	1	8 Including 30 gunthas Kharaba.	4—7—0
320	61	1	2	3	29 Including 15 gunthas Kharaba.	10—3—0
				4	34	14—14-6

and bounded as follows:—

A. On the East by the land, belonging to the Khot of Malad on the West by the property of Mrs. J. B. Nunes on the North by the Malad Marwa Road and on the South by the property of Anthony D'Souza.

B. On the North and East by the property of Anthony D'Souza, on the South by Water Channel and on the West by the property of Nathu Bania and others.

LOT NO. II.

All those pieces of land together with the shrubs and trees grown thereon situate, lying and being at Mouje Kolshet, Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette, North and District Thana and admeasuring 110 acres and 8½ Gunthas and the assessment whereof is Rs. 316-14-6.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land together with shrubs and trees grown thereon bearing entry No. 57, Feh Survey No. 40, Pot No. 1, Falni No. 1, admeasuring twenty-five Gunthas and assessed at Rupees 4-4-0 all which premises are situate at Mouji Chakala Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and which does not bear any town planning or Notified area Number.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22712

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO BE PEREMPTORY SOLD by the Registrar, High Court, Original Side in his Sale Room in Suit No. 400 of 1922 (Hari Singh Nehalchand Vs. Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle) on SATURDAY, 14th March, 1925, at noon the undermentioned jewelleries namely:—

LOT 2.—An Image of Sree Lakshmanji, carved out of a good quality emerald set in gold. Total weight 320 Rattees.

LOT 7.—One two-row Necklace, nicely matched of 44 exceptionally fine diamond Tabeez and 51 round emerald beads.

THE SALE IS WITHOUT RESERVE.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pugh & Co., the Plaintiffs' Attorneys at No. 10, Old Post Office Street. The articles of jewellery mentioned above may be inspected at the office of the said Registrar on any MONDAY, or FRIDAY, between 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on 24 hours' previous notice being given to the Attorneys for the parties, viz: Messrs. Pugh & Co. or Mr. Girin Sen.

MAURICE REMFRY,
Registrar.

PUGH & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1925. 22709

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 4339 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS and Co., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold, by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure, situate at Banganga Road (Walkeshwar), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,110) one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and Cadestral Survey No. 200, of Malabar Hill division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3047, Street No. 61, and bounded, on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Dilshad Begum, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22619

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3874 of 1922.

BYRAMJI HORMUSJI. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and Anr. .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at the Village of Kirole near Ghatkopar in the Taluka Salsette, District Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with the Bungalow tenement and messuage standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land, known or called by the name of "Diana Park Estate," assessed under Survey No. 59, Plot No. 1 and under records of rights Entry No. 780 and Ghatkopar Kirole Municipality house No. 26 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a private Road, the property of the Lessors, on or towards the West property of Dwarkadas Hirji, on or towards the North by the property of Govindji Hirji and on or towards the South by a private Road which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 27-33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22557

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ESSUFALLY JIWAJI JAFFERJI, a widower, merchant, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

Bai NAMUBAI, wife of Abdul Treb Esmailji, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhabu Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of February, 1925.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22721

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
NAVAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
I. THAKORDWAR, II. JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1612 of 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm .... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RADHAKISSON HARDAYAL and Others. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924 as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Ancestral Mclaki land at Shiloter in the Village of Ville Parle Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette, Taluka Thana, consisting of two fields one bearing survey No. 19 and another Survey No. 18 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 32 and 11 Gunthas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees 5-8-0 with all the buildings bearing Notified Area Committee Nos. 16A and 17 standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22580

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SPECIALLY ORDERED FROM ENGLAND, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cotanaught Mansion, opposite Colaba Post Office, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and specially made-to-order English furniture, English dining table, dining chairs, English sideboard, English dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, English drawing room suite, mahoganised silver show cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano, piano-settee, rich tapestry lined English drawing room suite, table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures, flower pots, marble top tables, teapoys, hat stands, English bedroom furniture, mahoganised glass and panel door almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, teapoys, bedroom chairs, English dinner set, glass and plateware, English ice box, brass ornaments, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of W. D. Lark, Esq.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND SELECTED PIECES OF DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, COTTAGE PIANO, MUSICAL BOX, SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, BOHEMIAN VASES, CHINA JARS, DRESSING HAND-BAG WITH SILVER FITTINGS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd February, 1925, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road near the bungalow of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and opposite the bungalow of Mr. Kasinath, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, by well-known makers, telescopic sliding dining table, dining room chairs, English mirror-back full sized sideboard, dinner waggon and dumbwaiter, drawing room cabinets, English leather lined Chesterfield suites, rich velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy silver showcases, table ornaments, fancy screens by Deoji Kanji, cottage piano, musical box, roll top office writing tables and chairs, file cabinets, fireproof safes, steel cash boxes, richly carved pier tables, hand painted tiled top teapoys, leather cushioned low chairs by Robert, open carved black wood chiffonier cabinets, silver presentation articles, Bohemian vases, China jars, rich carpets, mahoganised bedroom furniture, solid brass beds, glass and panel door almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, dressing hand-bag with silver fittings, teapoys, English dinner set, crockery glass and plateware English ice box, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding Home.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, crockery and glassware, etc.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

10 pieces of fancy Worsteds, about 323½ yards.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of grey and white shirtings, glazed shirtings, white mulls, grey and white dhoties, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on THURSDAY, 26th February 1925 at 9-30 a.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

Brass, Copper, aluminium, lead and zinc Ingots.

Tents, I P. Private Flies, Walls and 160lbs Flies, Great Coats, Dhurries Coats warm, Shirts, Pyjamas, Blankets, Blouses, serge etc, Bolts with Nuts, Lamps, Mosquitonets, stoves, axes pick heads clinometer, Binocular Felt, Leather, Water-bottles Tubs, Shovels; Gunny Canvas, Tin Vices Barrows wheels weights Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Bridles Reins, Mamooties, Cordage: Hemp, Enamelware; Web Jhools Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags; Crockery ware, Boxes; Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp bottles Basins, Drums Saws, Scales of sorts Knives, Spoons, Basins etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Contractors,
230, Main Street, Poona. M813

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10

CHARLES RAY

IN

THE COURTSHIP

OF

MYLES STANDISH

A tremendous dramatic picture, thrilling, romantic and adventurous of America in the making. The most famous romance told amid the perils of the sea and the terrors of the Indians.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices Rs. 2-4, 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1. P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAIN, STEEL WIRE ROPE, BOAT AXES, MANILLA ROPE, OLD CARPET, GALLY GEAR, EMPTY CASES AND CASKS, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS AND TINS, HORSE STALLS AND FITTINGS, STEEL BERGE, EMPTY BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods:—

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES KHURJA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot in the Port Trust Railway. K Shed by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of damaged Cotton:—

76 Bales Khurja Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in Charge Government Medical Stores, Bombay Messrs. MENESEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th, February 1925 at 10 a.m. at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following Goods:—

Field Medical Equipment and Dressings.

Complete Medical Equipment of two sections of an Indian General Hospital.

All articles will be on view three days before the sale.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

As Saturday, the 21st instant, is a public holiday there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHT BIG UNDRILLED PEARLS AND PEARL NECKLACE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 3869 of 1924 (Motichand and Devidas vs. Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur Aikare), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 28th of February, 1925, sell by Public Auction the following:—

Eight big Pearls (undrilled), one Pearl Necklace containing eighty-five small and big Pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marine Manor", New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome household furniture, fancy goods, glassware, plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, cabinets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, carpets, piano, gramophone, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cosh and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, ice box, hat stands, etc., etc.

The property of F. D. Lalkaka, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT DELISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Amratlal Amerchand, Bhaishanker Jhamji, and Bai Premabai widow and administratrix of Veiji Lhadhar deceased the owners and proprietors of the immovable property described below. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Poras Tenure situate lying and being at Delisle Road containing by admeasurement 11,031 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 201 and 202, New No. 13527, Old Survey No. 397, New Survey No. 3428 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7264, Street No. 160, E Ward No. 7265 and Street No. 162, E ward No. 7266 and Street No. 164, E ward No. 7267 and Street No. 166, E ward No. 7268 and Street No. 168, E ward No. 7269 and Street No. 170, E ward No. 7270 and Street No. 172, E ward No. 7271 and Street No. 174, Delisle Road. Bounded on the East by the Delisle Road, on the West by the property of Essaji Tajbhoy, on the North by the property of N. R. Wadia and partly by the property of Mahomed Hasain Manks, and on the South by the property of Simplex Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, or to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

The Great Universal Picture

"THE TURMOIL"—7 Reels.

The little girl next door was not too proud to sell her piano to keep going, but she was too proud to accept millions as a fortune-grabber and that's the splendid Americanism of

The man-in-the-street knows the self-made bull-headed father of this American family like a book and will eat him up and chuckle for more.

Perfectly staged and beautifully photographed, a delight to both eye and mind.

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

Cinema—New Churney Road.

THE LAST DAY

THE LAST CHANCE TO-DAY

to see the gorgeously produced magnificent 30,000,000 dollar Picture

"AFTER SIX DAYS"

8 Reels—all the parts complete in one show—featuring

MOSES AND HIS MIRACLES

An astounding revelation depicting in scenes and characters the greatest story ever told in a manner that has never been attempted before for screen presentation. A masterpiece in every sense of the word.

The Picture of God and His Creation! With a Cast of Ten Thousand Actors. Has indeed spread a hypnotic spell over Cinema Patrons of the City.

Is a tremendous picture. It is said that it required five years in the making. Apparently tens of thousands of persons appeared in it. The number of leading characters runs into the hundreds. The settings defy description. Battles, pestilence, pageants, movements, of whole peoples, flit and pass on the screen like frail shadows

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

4 FLYING DEVILS 4

AT COLABA ROAD,

NEAR AURTHER BUNDER

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

SATURDAY, the 21st February at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS

WITH

30 TALENTED ARTISTS 30

EUROPEANS, JAPANESE, PHILIPINES AND INDIAN TROUPS

BESIDES

Prof: ARAKICHI'S

WELL TRAINED ARTISTS

A NEW NOVELTY.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents THIS WEEK

The Deccan Pictures Corporation's New Historical Picture

PRABHAVATI.

Time and Rates as Usual.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

On Saturday, the 21st February 1925 at 3 P.M.

A MATINEE PERFORMANCE for Shivaratri Holiday

DRAUPADI.

On Sunday, the 22nd February 1925 at 3 P.M

EKACHA-PYALA

Manager.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, February 20, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1558-23—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and ors, Mulla and M.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Sulemah Dinath, Payne and Co.

2896-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Vonkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalja P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C. Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G. M M Kopti and Co. Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Jammahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizbai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanbadibai and another, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Hurugwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Jhomusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

4626-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Mantlal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J. Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

4515-23—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

203-23—Captain and V, Singji Sanderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors, Thakoredas and D.

536-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1337-24—Payne and Co, Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor v Firoz Faredoon Daboo, Vachha and Co.

2345-24—Crawford B and Co, McKenzies Ltd and Co v R A Cooper, Mulla and M.

2426-24—Kanga and Co., Premlal Tribhowandas v Gokuldas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.

1768-24—Little and Co, Shimon Shalome and anr v Sarabai and ors, Chubb and Co.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and ors, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

3798-24—Hiralal and Co, Balchand Ugerchand v Sevaram Radhakison, Khandwalla and Ch.

3954-24—Kanga and Co, Jesingbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayuldas, Surajmal and Co.

4828-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and ors v Ranji Dharamsy and Co and ors, Dabholker and J, Mehta L and Co.

2686-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr v Dossabhoy Jeejeebhoy and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4248-24—Shroff and L, Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy v The G I P Ely Co, Little and Co.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth v Navalchand Amulakchand, Amarchand and M.

4471-23—Payne and Co, F B Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors, Dharamsey L and Co, Kanga and Co.

3882-24—Javery and Co, Gopaldas Kanaidas Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Shroff, Chitnis K and M.

2416-24—Shroff and L, A M Nagarmire v Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramapla and H.

2182-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Manchharam Vehmi v Chaganlal Mulchand and another, Manchershaw and N.

147-8-24—Tyabji D and Co, Jayantilal Harjiwandas v Gokuldas Dewji and others, Dikshit M and Co.

37-71-24—Wadia G and Co., B Meyer and Co v Hukumchand Kallianji, Mohile P and G.

3792-21—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and ors, Jhaverry and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

15-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vedantram, Dattatreya Damodar Tamaske and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.

2966-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damodar and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bhanmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

69-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motha Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soomaraj, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramdalal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D. Fulchand Tricumj Dattabhai Kriparam and another Bhaishanker K and G.

397-23—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

110-23—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

127-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharlal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

458-22—Rustomji and G. Nagji Mottji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakubhai Jupsekhram, Wadilal Chinganlal, N Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The Amarlaxmi Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie I and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godrej Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Rajabali Trabji and other Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

1700-22—Amin and D, Vithaldas Manasand, vs Mohanlal Sarupchand and another, Malvi M R and Co.

420-23—Mulla and M, N H Mood, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal Mehta L and Co

479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

303-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Rai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanacayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayan and others, Malvi M R and C

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M. In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co v Rawlley and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand C and J.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co v C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

3096-24—Vachha and Co, Basdeo Gangabux v Ramdeo Jasraj and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3073-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.

3486-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Ramdas, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji Kanga and Co.

9-25—Kanga and Co., Amratlal Mavji v Hariprasad Purnanand, Khandwalla and Co.

3009-24—Judah and S, Meyer Nissim v Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paraiker and R.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narottamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chinnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Narsnji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

2210-24—Chinnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukhram Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Relp and Co.

5747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v. Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors., Crawford B and Co.

4549-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19.

Morioka Maru, Monoi, Kobe.
Warcuta, Wright, Colombo.
Arabistan, Codd, Bunder Abbas.
Goalpara, Levy, Rangoon.
Mundra, Bell, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20.

Ariosto, Biggins, Hull.
Morvada, Mills, Antwerp.
Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
City of Auckland, Rowland, Karachi.
Sinzu, Nelson, Rangoon.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Buscreh.

LOADING.

Feb. 19.

Steamer Charlburry for Antwerp.
Steamer Ahmedi for Busreh.
Steamer Morioka Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Morioka Maru:—The N. Y. K steamer Morioka Maru, 3,059 tons, Captain T. Monoi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Goalpara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Goalpara, 3,216 tons, Captain A. Levy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S. S. Mundra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mundra, 4,460 tons Captain F. J. Bell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ariosto:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Ariosto, 2,763 tons, Captain A. L. Biggins will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Morvada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Morvada, 5,104 tons, Captain T. J. Mills, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Alavi:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Alavi 2,157 tons, Captain P. H. Ward, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain D. C. Pitman, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 19, 1925).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed,
1 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
4 Japan, 3837 Cal. 18/2 M M & Co.
5 Amur Maru 4823 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha
6 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2 Graham Trading Co.
7 Cl Macnican 2751 Dunkirk 28/2, J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3558, Japan 21/2, N Y Kaisha.
9 Fraunfels 3558, Leith N.F. T M & Co.
12 Sommelsdijk, Calcutta, not fixed, E I Sassoon and Co.
16 Corsinia, 2,848 Hull, 24/2, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reichenfels, 2,919 Kichi, 26/2, L Edwards and Co.
5 Shinnoh Maru 3595, Basra, 20/2 O S Kaisha.
7 Nagpore, 3,223, Japan, 26/2, M M and Co.
8 Goalpara, 3,216, NF, NF, M M and Co.
9 Alenpo 2320, Hull, 25/2 K W & Co.
10 & 11 Tarantia 3261 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co. Ltd.
12 & 13 Morioka Maru, 3,096, Kobe, 1/3, N Kaisha.
1 Barjora, Busrah, 25/2, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, 28/2, N Y, Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha
C & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 1/3 O S Kaisha
F Garmula, 3,234, NF, NF., M M and Co.

EXPORT.

S. S. Arabistan for London:—10 cwts Cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co, 6 cwts Cardedom seed, N C Bhesania and Co, 100 bale Hemp, C Peraj and Co, 999 cwts Myrabolams Kalyandas Bros, 63 cases Bristles, W L Brady and Co Ltd, 104 cwts cashewnuts, C Sachidina and Co, 5,220 cwts Groundnuts Strauss and Co Ltd, 22 cwts Cardamoms Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 100 cwts Nigerseed, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 400 bales Hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 21 cwt Fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co, 200 cwts Millet seed, A Durat.

For Dunkirk:—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—17 bundles woollen carpets, F F Haliof, 6 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff, 44 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff, 4 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizullahoff, 1 bundle silk and woollen carpets, H Azizullahoff.

S. S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—232 cwts Sawri Cottonseed, B Meyer and Co, 50 bale cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co, 1 bale clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros, 151 bales wool, Somerset, 60 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co Ltd, 89 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For New York:—9 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S. S. Somona for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi, 25 bales cotton waste, V Joshi, 100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts Dried Beef Casings, A Manier and Co, 11 cwts Salted Beef Casings, A Manier and Co, 97 casks wet salted Goat skins, H M Edwards and Co, 31 cwts Gum Arabic, J Nurbharam and Co.

For Barcelona:—604 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Socrates for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton, Jhaveri and Co Ltd.

S. S. City of Milan for Dunkirk:—3,000 cwts linseed, Soradas and Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros Ltd.

S. S. Aleppo for Hull:—200 bales Hemp, I F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Crocodile for Ariosto:—110 bales cotton, N Benjamin and Co, 100 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 85 bales cotton, A Ramdasani and Co, 85 bales cotton, Cosmo Kaisha Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 850 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 85 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co, 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Ariosti for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, I F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Braunfels for Dunkirk:—672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Corsinia for Antwerp:—174 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi, 82 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co, 200 tons Manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 30 bales Aloe fibre, M Lalchand and Co.

For Ghent:—122 bales cotton, B Carsondas and Co.

S. S. Charlbury for Antwerp:—15,000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Ltd, 3,000 cwts Crushed Bones, F Ebrahim and Co.

For Humburg:—5,750 cwts Groundnut cake, L Ebramji, 100 cwts Cassia, L Ebramji, 8,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd, 1,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Reichenfels for Rotterdam:—60 bundles Hemp Rope, G N Kassam, 2,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Penang Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For Yokniehi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons.

For Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

THE WEATHER.

Simla, Feb. 19.

Weather has been dry.

The cold wave has reached Behar and Orissa and the temperature remains appreciably below the normal over the whole of North-west India.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

United Provinces, Western Circle, 16th February:—

Th weather was fair on the whole. Standing crops are doing well except where it was damaged by frost. Sugarcane crushing is going on and land for cane sowing is being prepared.

The quantity of tea entered for export to the United Kingdom for first half of February last was:—

Calcutta, 50,80,575 lbs.; Chittagong, 20,70,442 lbs. The quantity entered during the corresponding period of last year was:—

Calcutta, 71,06,543 lbs. Chittagong nil. Total from 1st April 1924 to 14th February 1925 26,41,81,385 lbs. against 25,54,62,344 lbs. total for the corresponding period of the previous year.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, February 18.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.201 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	68.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	57.4 ,,
Dew Point	.. ..	46.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	47% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	3.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air		76.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	..	60.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	230 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

			HIGH WATER.			LOW-WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	
		Feb.	h. m.	ft.	in.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Th.	19		7 26	25	3	1 58	21	2
			21 7	27	3	13 51	17	0
Fri.	20		8 46	25	9	3 10	20	2
			21 59	18	4	14 57	16	2
Sat.	21		3 4	28	1	9 30	17	2
			15 39	26	1	21 11	19	1
Sun.	22		10 46	27	7	4 52	17	9
			23 28	30	0	16 42	15	3
M.	23		11 34	28	3	5 34	17	0
			.. ..			17 23	15	2
Tu.	24		0 8	30	2	6 15	16	3
			12 19	28	7	18 9	15	6
W.	25		0 45	30	0	6 53	16	1
			13 3	28	6	18 48	16	3

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—10 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co, 2,500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Nagpore for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Amur Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, N Fatchalli.

IMPORT.

Feb. 19.

S. S. Birmingham City, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from New York:—30 barrels Turpentine Sonic, 100 bags Linseed Meal, cases Lubricating oil, 30 cases Aluminating oil, 10 kegs Lubricating Grease, 50 barrels Lubricating Grease, 100 drums Dyes, 27 barrels dyes, 19 kegs dyes, 20 kegs dyestuffs, 91 drums dyestuffs, 36 barrels dyestuffs, 20 cylinders anhydrous Ammonia, 75 kits waterproofing Compounds, 30 drums Waterproofing Compound, 30 bales old clothing, 200 bales old newspaper, 300 bales cotton piecegoods, 50 bales cotton Domestics, 100 bales cotton Remnants, 32 cases cotton Remnants, 25 cases Furze Food, 78 cases Bolts and Nuts, 95 cases Bromo paper, 53 cases vaseline, 23 cases Medicines, 41 packages Medicines, 11 packages Gobes, 323 packages Hurricane Lanterns, 81 cases Ketchup, 33 cases Beans, 23 cases Fancy soap, 17 cases olives, 40 cases corn oil, 138 cases antiphlogistine, 89 cases playcards 130 cases Umbrella Jats, 125 cases Aluminium Cycles, 116 cases Pharm Products, 15 cases pears, 23 cases prunes, 144 cases Groceries, 51 cases Pharmaceuticals 12,016 bundles Hoops, 16 bags Dextrine, 2,200 bags corn starch, 16,500 boxes Tin plates, 27 boxes Cashewnuts, 2 kegs gold, 4 boxes gold 3,019 bars silver.

From Philadelphia:—30 barrels Grease, 10 barrels Lubricating Oil, 400 barrels Lubricating oil, 800 drums Lubricating Oil, 10 cases goat skins, 15 bales cotton goods, 500 cases Mineral coza.

S. S. Banka, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Stettin:—17,000 bags sugar.

S. S. Warrington, Agents Thomas Edwards Ltd, from Antwerp:—30 cases Champagne, 500 cases window glass, 20 cases machinery drugs, 88 cases Rivets, 37 cases Plate Glass, 151 cases nails, 21 cases paying cards, 12 reels Lead Sheets, 60 casks sugar of Lead, 6 casks Aniline colours, 218 cases Aniline colours, 30 cases paper, 95 bales paper, 331 bales straw boards, 9 crates Expanded Metal, 36 bundles Expanded Metal, 56 bundles Copper Rods, 1,370 bundles Steel Rods, 337 bundles Steel Circles, 300 bundles Copper Sheets, 30 packages Tiles, 49 crates Tiles, 100 bags Broken Tiles, 1,602 pieces Joists, 143 pieces pipes, 333 pieces Tubes, 1,006 bundles Tubes, 2,083 bundles Steel Bars, 14,256 pieces Steel Bars, 249 pieces steel sheets, 4,234 bundles Steel sheets, 8,417 bundles Hoops, 1,432 pieces Angles, 1,054 pieces Steel Plates, 409 drums Sodium Sulphide, 67 drums Dyes dry, 771 cases Dyes Dry, 158 kegs Dyes Dry, 69 kegs Dyes Paste, 57 cans Dyes Paste, 8 cases Dyes Paste, 2 casks Hinges, 120 kegs Hydrosulphide of soda, 100 kegs Borax, 500 kegs Barytes, 425 pieces Beams, 50 D/bags Bolts and Nuts, 158 bags Bolts and Nuts, 101 barrels Alizarine Paste, 40 barrels soap.

S. S. Aldersgate, Agents Graham Trading Co Ltd, from Cardiff:—5,942 tons coal.

S. S. Baccinum, Agents Graham Trading Co Ltd, from Tarakan:—4,510/40 tons Liquid Fuel in bulk.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 35/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 -/16.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs 660.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 715.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 700.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 100 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76.
London—Paris Frcs. 90.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.50.
London—Rome Liras 116.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed steady.

London, Feb. 18.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 Dull.
Bar Gold. £ 4/6/11 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 19.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Frcs Demand.	662
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	109 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

London, Feb. 18.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet absence of business.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 18.

Stockholm	17.66
Christiania	21.29
Amsterdam	11.88
Switzerland	24.76
YESTERDAY'S:—	
Belgium	94.05
Athens	302.50
Prague	160.50

London, Feb. 18.

Exchange on London in Paris 9035
Exchange on London in Germany 20,017,000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 11612

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 ...101 5/8 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £79 9/16 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £49 unchanged
Indian Stocks 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £69 3/8 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £59 unchanged

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 18.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 15/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
4 per cent Rentes 19 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Sovereigns ready 13/15/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/16.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/0/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/0/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/6.

London, Feb. 18

Bar gold ready s. 86/11.
Silver ready d. 32/3.
Silver forward d. 32/3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little busines doing India came in as a buyer after th price was fixed. Market closed with buyer at the rate.

GOLD.

London, Feb. 18.

Arrivals during the week £900,000 sterling of which £700,000 already engaged—balance taken India and trade. India also purchased gold shipment from New York and to smaller extent from Durban.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/11.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 98.
TONE OF MARKET—
Quiet but steady.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 to 7 per cent.
3 months 6 to 7 per cent.
6 months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.
Bank's selling T T ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/32.
Bank's selling T T February 15/16.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 15/16.
Bank's selling T T April 25/32.
Bank's buying T T April 27/32.
Bank's selling T T May 29/32.
Bank's buying T T May 13/16.
Bank's selling T T June 21/32.
Bank's buying T T June 3/4.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1400, Central Bank 25/8, India Bank 78, Eastern 84/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 440, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 515, Bombay Dyeing 1171/4, Bradbury 490, Century 551/4, Central India 547/8, Colaba Land 162/8, Crescent 255, Currim 445, Dawn 710, Edward Sassoon 132/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/15, Elphinstone 38/12, Fazulbhoy 1080, Finlay 850, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 398/12, Kasturchand 170, Khatau 127/8, Luxmi Cotton 4730, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 387/8, Mathuradas 270, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 437/8, Pabaney 380, Pearls 608/12, Phoenix 380, Premier 87/8, Simplex 246/4, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 245, Vishnu Cotton 1760.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 500, Alcock 221/4, B. Burma 332/8, B. Burma N.I. 81/4, Bt. Burma Pet 5/4, B Tramway 101/4, Bombay Steam 78/12, Bundi Cement 10/4, New India Insurance 16/4, Shivrajpure 54/8, Tata Iron Ord. 23/4, Tata Iron Defd. 61/4, Tata Hydro 1012/8, Scindia Steam 7/10.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 18.

Hongkong Bank £150.
Chartered Bank £22.
National Bank £47.
P. and O. Bank £11 5/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/2.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on in district Treasuries 31st October 1924 2,68,94 30th Nov. 1924 2,58,88, 31st December 1924, 2,69,17, 31st January 1925 2,93,18
Balance on with the Imperial Bank of India 31st October 1924 11,29,76, 30th November 1924 10,33,98, 31st December 1924 7,42,62, 31st January 1925 17,93,46.
Total 31st October 1924 13,98,70, 30th November 1924 12,92,97, 31st December 1924 10,11,79, 31st January 1925 20,86,64.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 19.

Steady:—22-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	22-1-6		22-0-9	22-1-0
Chaitra	22-1-0		22-0-9	22-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—4—0
Chaitra 0—6—9
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 19.

Ready.—73-14-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	73-8-0	73-10-0	73-8 0	73-9-0
Chaitra	73-6-0	73-8-0		73-5-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 1—1—0
Chaitr 1—12—0
Tone—Market Small business Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 19.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower to point higher in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on general buying but eased at the close on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points up. The improvement was due to buying of new crops. The tone of the American market was very steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"Heavy realising".

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 466 1/2 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were sellers and the values declined to Rs. 465. Around this level Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers which caused the market to recover to Rs. 467 and the Bazar closed at Rs. 466 1/2. At Cotton Green the market opened at R. 466 3/4 and quickly advanced to Rs. 469½ on buying by Commission Houses and Exporters and Bazar operators and closed firm at Rs. 468 1/2.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 460 and declined to Rs. 459 on selling by Shroffs and brokers. Buying by Commission Houses raised the values to Rs. 461 and the market closed at Rs. 460 1/2. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 402 and Rs. 404 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters and local millwalas was moderate. About 4000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 19.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	468 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	..	404
" " " May	..	406
Fine Oomra .. March	..	463 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 19.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	491	481	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	484	474	464
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 19.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	466
Fully Good Bengal March	..	402
" " " May	..	404
Fine Oomra .. March	..	461

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 19.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	410/15	..
"	F.G.M.G. 385/90	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	410/16	..
"	F.G.M.G. 385/90	..	..
Punjab Americans	MG.	..	..
Wardha-Hingh.	Fine M.G.	450/55	470/73 ..
Nagpur	.. ..	450/55	470/73 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	440	460 ..
Pulgaon ..	" "	450	460/65 ..
Dhamangaon	" "	440	450/55 ..
Amraoti ..	" "	435/45	455 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	435/45	450/55 ..
Mulkapur	" "	415/30	440/45 ..
Khandesh	" "	420/25	440/35 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	435/95 March
"	Fully Good "	..	.. +23/25
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. +13/14
"	F.G.M.G.	415/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	"	475/95	.. ..
"	M.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	.. ..
Cambodia	"	545	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

New York Market, 18th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.46	Mar.		24.47	+01
24.82	May	24.92+10	24.81	—01
25.09	July.		25.09	—
24.99	Oct.		25.00	+01

New York Spot on 17th Feb. 24.70+25
New Orleans 24.60+25.
Telegraphic market advices:—More general buying. Very steady market.
May highest 24.96 (10-08 a.m.) lowest 24.81 (2-59 p.m.) range .15 points.

Liverpool Market, 18th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.32	Mar.	13.40+08	13.39+07	13.42	+10
13.38	May	13.46+08		13.49	+11
13.41	July.			13.53	+12
13.26	Oct.			13.38	+12
Egyptian					
30.10	May			30.80	+70
28.25	July			28.85	+60

Telegraphic market advices:— Some buying of new crops on delayed rains in the Western belt. Improved Manchester advices. Tone of market—Good. Sales 10000. American cross rate 4.76 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 18.

Futures at New York:—

March	24.47	+.01
May	24.81	—.01
July	25.09	+.01
October	25.00	+.01

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—

March	13.42	+.10
May	13.49	+.11
July	13.53	+.12
October	13.38	+.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 18

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.39	+.07
May	13.47	+.09
July	13.49	+.08
October	13.35	+.09
November	13.30	+.08
January	13.24	+.08
Egyptian:—		
May	13.35	+.25
July	28.50	+.25

CLOSING PRICES.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

February	13.39	plus .09
March	13.42	,, .10
April	13.41	,, .10
May	13.49	,, .11
June	13.48	,, .12
July	13.53	,, .12
August	13.48	,, .12
September	13.43	,, .11
October	13.38	,, .12
November	13.32	,, .10
December	13.29	,, .10
January	13.26	,, .10
February	13.23	,, .10

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Universal Standard 1367 good inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F Sakellaridis 3430

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	24.50
May	24.87
July	25.15

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	24.52
May	24.85
July	28.14

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.57
May	25.19

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Scinde Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Bengal Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65
Oomra Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	12.20
Broach Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12. 0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

February	32.55	plus .75
March	32.05	,, .75
April	31.40	,, .70
May	30.80	,, .70
June	30.00	,, .70
July	28.85	,, .60
August	28.00	,, .60
September	27.25	,, .55
October	26.15	,, .45
November	23.65	,, .40
December	22.95	,, .37
January	22.65	,, .40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 18.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

March	24.47 plus .01
May	24.81 —.01
July	25.09 unchanged
October	25.00 plus .01
Spot Cotton at New York	24.70 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.65 plus .05

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

March	24.50 plus .02
May	24.77 —.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22.
Demand Bills 47575
Silver Commercial Bars—Foreign mined 68 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 18.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Feb./March sellers 68.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb./March sellers 69.
Tone:—Poor demand. Fair quantity offering Australian Feb./March sellers 69.
Choice White Karachi Feb./March sellers 62/3.
Soft Red Karachi Feb./March value 61/3.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 19.

(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	9 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64 0 0	9 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	67 0 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	66 0 0	13 13 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	61 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed White ..	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 10 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 10 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	5 6 0
Jira	16 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 8 6	
Linseed, May	14 1 6	

48 7/8 May/August sellers.

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Feb./March buyers quiet fully steady £22 1/8.
Cottonseed Bombay Feb./March sellers £10 3/8.
Castorseed Bombay Feb./March sellers firmly held quiet £24 1/4.
Rapeseed Toria shipment to continent paid firmer better demand £19 7/8.
Tallows dull not auctioned to-day as little available.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 18.

Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta Jan./Feb. nominal 20/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/10½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 16/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 16/8½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 16/9½.
Cuban Sugar 14 1/8 paid sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Ready Prices are unaltered with very limited Purchase Enquiries. To-day's clearance including Local Requirements amounts to 3700 bags, showing not a satisfactory record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day, evidencing a rise of 1 to 2 d. in July/August/September and October/November/December shipment for New Crop Java Sugar. Mauritius Forward Prices for February/March Shipment has also advanced by about a Pence in yesterday's closing Prices levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 18/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th February, 1925.

Cotton	34291 Bales.
Wheat	15816 Cwts
Linseed	9662 ,,
Rapeseed etc.	1878 ,,
Gingellyseed	5024 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	4099 ,,
Castorseed	1242 ,,
Rice	3096 ,,
Myrabollams	3080 ,,
Cottonseed	25057 ,,
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	2550 ,,
Juwar	880 ,,
Masur	537 ,,
Barley	522 ,,
Bajri	3876 ,,
Coal	7767 Tons.

(Continued on page 10.)

The Sun Never Sets on Buick owner-service

It's Coming Tomorrow

TOMORROW the Buick Round-the-World car will pass through Bombay. This car is being driven exclusively by Buick distributors and dealers. Every mile of land it travels in its long journey around the globe is covered by Buick sales-service.

To Buick owners this unique trip constitutes renewed assurance that wherever they may drive their cars, Buick service of the highest type will be gladly rendered.

T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd.

HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING: 5TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First race starts at 3 p.m.)

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Distance about 1¼ miles. Time 5-10 p.m.

Gaurisanker 9-12, Dalkester 9-9, Aborigine 9-5, Becomoe 9-3, Revival 9-2, Knight of Clonmel 8-8 Light Jester 8-7, Cap-a-Pie 8-6, Madelina 7-9, Silver Saint 7-8, Unitoi 7-7, Kempton 7-7, Rabalto 7-6, Marmion 7-2, Bold Danby 6-13.

THE LLOYD HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 4-0 p.m.

Light Jester 9-0 Cap-a-Pie 8-11, Scandalous 8-10, Wasp 8-6, Krishnakumari 8-3, Brasidas 8-1 French Briar 7-13 School Boy 7-9, The Hottentot 7-5 Hatchford 7-4, Bold Danby 7-4, Lucobolus 7-3.

The top weight accepting being under 9st it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 5-40 p.m.

Greenfinch 9-10, Fille d'Or 9-8, Eddy 9-1, Scyphius 8-11, Husky 8-7, Nicety 8-4, Kaser Girl 8-1, Canterbury Lamb 7-12, Goldgeiner 7-11, Very Little 7-8, Joy Girl 7-1. Whispering 7-1.

The top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 8lbs.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 61 yards. Time 3-30 p.m.

Murmansk 9-2, Nabob 9-2, Resemblance 8-13 Foreman 8-12, Deluvian 8-7, Courier 8-6, Belvedere 8-6 Lemond Hills 86, Carton Pierre 8-2, Sauce 7-11, Lucky Lad 7-11 La Rocchia 7-11, Mist 7-8, Belle Syme 7-6 Crushed Glass 7-5 Maryland 7-4.

THE MARLAND PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Time 3-9 p.m.

Grand Excel 9-7 Erinite 9-4, Fun of the Fayre 9-4, Arrowy 9-1, Lady Rita 8-13 Jovial 8-10 Some Scribe 8-10, Marby 8-8, Allensmore I 8-2 Ulster Lad 8-2, Desert Gold 7-10, Expectant 7-2, Irrigate 7-0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance about 1¼ Miles. Time 4-35 p.m.

Mikado 9-12, Khandil 9-10, Tarick 9-10, Mandil 9-8, Vaziruimulk 9-6, Tipperary 9-2, Faithful 9-1, Apollo 8-9, Rarity 8-8, Joyous 8-3, Safety 8-1, Trafalgar 8-0 Nafa 7-13 Some Surprise 7-12, Hazal 7-12, Shahzada 7-11, Cardiff 7-10, Peach Bitter 7-8, Don't Care 7-6 Dirrah 7-2 Nassiva 7-1, Kitchener 7-0, Cossack 6-12, Baronet 6-12 Kadir Hajaz 6-8 Confederacy 6-4.

THE TOWN PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs. Time 6-10 p.m.

Waterloo 9-10 Resident 9-9, Baktavar 9-8, Hatchet 9-8, Mayinh 9-8 Kooleb 9-2, Trade Mark 9-1, Andolis 8-12, Forfeit 8-10, Kamel 8-4 Hasian 8-4, Mahir 8-0 Silver Cloud 7-11, Nevermind 7-7, Hamlar 7-7, Mighty 7-5, Last Call 7-2, Butterfly 7-1.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Eleven matches were down for decision on Thursday, four in Men's Singles, four in Doubles, two in Ladies' Singles and one in Mixed Doubles. Mrs. Row conceded a walk over to Mrs. Cunningham. The much-talked of Karachi player Hunter was swept overboard by Brough. After a very hard struggle Pitt proved victorious against E. Annett. The Japanese pair Tomenaga and Take, playing a brilliant game, defeated the Naoroji brothers. Another interesting encounter was the meeting between Mrs. Portlock and Milne vs. M. B. Naoroji and A. R. Wadia. Okamoto and Fox broke through the Gonsalvis-Kolhoff combination which had figured in the final of the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament.

RESULTS.

The following were the results of Thursday's play:—

Okozaki beat Major Lucas 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. Portlock and J. Milne beat Mrs. Naoroji and A. R. Wadia 7—5, 9—7.

Tomonaga and Take beat R. A. D. Naoroji and J. A. D. Naoroji 8—6, 3—6, 6—0.

Mrs. Cunningham W.O. Mrs. Row.

Brough beat Hunter 6—0, 6—0.

Okamoto and Fox beat Gonsalves and Kolhoff 6—2, 6—3.

Wagle and Rajaram beat Khatau and Vishram 6—1, 8—6.

McLeod and Wodehouse beat Soman and Gollerkeri 6—3, 6—3.

Pitt beat Captain Bennett 7—5, 5—7, 7—5.

Miss Tata beat Miss Harris 6—1, 6—2.

Annett beat Lahey Bean 6—2, 6—2.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

No. 1—Tata and Dastur vs. Reid and Travers followed by Lady Tata and Okamoto vs. Mrs. Jones and Barraclough.

No. 2—Annett and Pitt vs. Kamamura and Okazaki followed by Rangaswami vs. Tomenaga.

No. 4—Gonsalves vs. Bunyan followed by Mrs. Reynolds and Le Roy vs. Mrs. Woolner and Bowen.

No. 5—Gole vs. Sunderam followed by Mrs. Cooper vs. Mrs. Hunt.

No. 6—Wodehouse vs. Gunjikar followed by Mrs. Beyley vs. Mrs. McEwans.

Calvocorressi vs. Pawar (reserved).

First matches commence at 4-15 p.m.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN CUP.

PARSI CYCLISTS BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

The Buchanan Hockey Cup Competition for local teams was commenced on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday, when the Parsi Cyclists met and defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by three goals to one.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

C. H. SCHOOL BEAT BYCULLA Y. M. C. A.

In a second division fixture on the Cooperage the Cathedral High School beat the Byculla Y. M. C. A. by two goals to one on Thursday.

DAVIS LAWN TENNIS CUP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Czecho-Slovakia has challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

LAST WEDNESDAY,
TURF EXPERT'S CARDS GAVE
338 PER CENT NET PROFIT
WITH A CERTAINTY CARD AND
A GUARANTEED SYSTEM.
PROOF AVAILABLE.
TO-MORROW
ANOTHER GRAND CARD.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
100, Hornby Road, Fort.

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

TERM EXTENDED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that cutting branches and leaves of road-side trees and thus damaging them was a penal offence, and should be discouraged. The Corporation appointed Mr. T. K. Roddin, Executive Engineer of the Corporation, for a further term of five years on Rs. 2,000 per month.

HORNBY-BALLARD SCHEME.

When the adoption of the Loan works Budget was moved, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the reduction of Rs. 25,90,000 for Development Schemes—Hornby Road Ballard Pier Scheme—to Rs. 15 lakhs

Mr. Nariman hoped the house would pay closer attention to this, than it had done to other items of a similar nature. He thought the success of the Churchgate Street scheme had tempted them to buy more land than was actually necessary for their purpose. They were losing enormously on the acquired land. On a property purchased for Rs. 15½ lakhs they got a rent of Rs. 1,500 per month and they paid interest at the rate of Rs. 73,000 per year.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, seconding, said he did not want the Commissioner to give up the scheme, but to push on with it as cheaply as possible.

The Commissioner said if they adopted the amendment they would receive from the High Court an order to proceed with the land acquisition. The figures given were based on facts and not on hypothesis. They knew to a pie what the cost of every property in that area on acquisition was going to be.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy said it was not wise after having proceeded with the scheme so far, to delay it now.

Mr. Nariman's motion was rejected.

DAMAGING TREES.

The Commissioner had written a letter in regard to what he stated to be "a regular trade in Bombay City in the sale of leaves of trees suitable for the feed of goats. Those engaged in the trade are in the habit of robbing the way-side trees of their tender shoots and thereby damaging their value as shade producing trees as well as endangering their life."

Dr. J. V. Vora moved that the letter be recorded and Mr. A. K. Pai seconded.

The Commissioner said he had written this letter as a piece of advertisement to prevent roadside trees from being damaged and killed, and he was glad that certain magistrates had taken a serious view of the matter.

The motion was adopted.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S APPOINTMENT.

The Commissioner had written to the Corporation in regard to the appointment of Mr Thomas Kerr Roddan, Executive Engineer whose term of five years on an initial salary of Rs. 1,600 p.m. from 10th July 1920 would be completed on 9th July. The Commissioner recommended that it would clearly be desirable to retain his services for a further period of 5 years.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker moved that the letter be recorded and that Mr. Roddan be appointed Engineer on a salary of Rs. 2,000 for a term of five years; subject to the sanction of Government. He said not only was the Corporation satisfied with his services, but also the public.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy seconded.

Dr. J. V. Vora opposed. Now that Mr. Roddan's work was almost finished, he thought there was no necessity for another officer. Besides, the Improvement Trust would soon be transferred to them and they would have a surplus of engineers and they would then have to consider what they should do with all of them, particularly when there was going to be an amalgamation of the various departments. He, therefore, moved that the letter be referred to the Establishment Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Balubhai Desai seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said to talk of retrenchments on one hand, and to make an appointment on the other, was a very strange procedure. If there was any department of the Corporation which was overstaffed and overpaid it was the Engineering Department.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that they must remember that they were the trustees of public funds and they had no right to waste public money. Considerations of economy had swept off 700 sweepers, and he hoped the same considerations would apply in this case also.

The Commissioner said he was glad that no one had anything but good to say of Mr. Roddan. Even Sir M. Viswesaraya had found that two engineers would be necessary, and they would have to retain these posts for at least three years more. At the end of that period Mr. Mackinson would be over age and they could then consider whether they required two officers or not.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

SIRI KURUKSHETRA RESTORATION SOCIETY.

The Honorary Secretary of the above Society writes:—

A solar eclipse has been predicted to take place on 13th or 14th January, 1926, which will be visible in India excluding certain parts of the country. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims gather at Thanesar in Shri Kurukshetra on such occasions. The learned Astrologers of the country are requested to kindly express their opinions on the following points at a very early date so that the facts be notified for the information of the public:—

1. The exact date and time of the appearence of the Eclipse. 2. Whether it will be visible or not in the Kurukshetra holy land especially at Thanesar where a big fair takes place."

SIR IBRAHIM ELECTED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PRESIDENT.

UNANIMITY OF OPINION.

The Bombay Legislative Council which assembled yesterday at the Town Hall dispersed in a short time after the election of the President. If it was not exactly a holiday, the Council, it could not be said, was overworked. The business was short and the few items were despatched in record time. After the swearing-in of new members was over—and these were all Government officials nominated by Government—the Deputy President, who was occupying the chair in the absence of its rightful claimant, took up the second item which stood on the agenda. There was unanimity about the fitness of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to occupy the Presidential chair, and all parties in the Council vied with each other in nominating him. There were three sets of nomination—all in favour of Sir Ibrahim—as follows:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar proposed and Mr. Lalji Naranji seconded;

Sir Maurice Hayward proposed and the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah seconded;

Mr. Noormahomed proposed and Syed Kamilshah seconded.

In these circumstances, there was no danger of a rival cropping up. As the field was left free to Sir Ibrahim he had a walk in and Mr. Pahalajani had an easy task of it in declaring him as their President-elect. But until the approval of the Governor is secured the election cannot be *pucca*. Mr. Pahalajani then sketched out the programme before the Council for Friday. The Governor was to arrive in state at 3 p.m and welcome the President, after which "business as usual" was to be the motto of the Council.

The Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday in the Town Hall, Mr. H. G. Pahalajani, the Deputy President, presiding.

The first business on the agenda was that of swearing in of new members. And the following members were sworn in:

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Mr. L. J. Montford, Commissioner Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Sind.

Mr. P. E. Percival, Secretary to Government Legal Department.

Messrs. Montford and Percival take the places of Messrs. Hatch and Wadia. The latter becomes the Council Secretary in place of Mr. Sen who has gone on furlough. The Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, is an additional member being nominated in an advisory capacity.

The next item was the election of the President.

Mr. Pahalajani said there were no nominations, except of one member and, therefore, there would be no election. He then read out the names of three proposers and an equal number of seconders, all in favour of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. As there were no further nominations he would declare that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was duly elected President. (Applause). The approval of His Excellency would be necessary and the approval had to be obtained during the course of the day. He was authorised to convey a message to the House that the House would meet at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Friday), when the President-elect would take his seat. But no business of the Council would go on until His Excellency had come to the Council at 3 p.m. and welcomed the new President. After the departure of His Excellency the business of the Council would continue. He therefore, adjourned the Council till 2-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Feb. 19, 1925).

Mr. C. G. Adam, on return from leave, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department, vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. J. O'Flynn to act temporarily as Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. J. A. Shillidy, till relieved by Mr. C. G. Adam.

Mr. Abdullah Shafi Muhammad Akhund to act temporarily as Assistant Judge in Sind, and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. Indarnarayan Brijmohanlall, to be temporary Sixth Additional Judge in the Small Causes, Bombay.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. W. F. Sutton, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

Mr. H. E. Butler, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Khan Bahadur Syed Mahmud Shah, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith to be Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, vice Sir John Bowen, Kt., resigned.

Mr. C. G. Henderson on return to duty, to be Collector of Thar Parkar.

Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Larkana.

Mr. R. W. H. Davies, to act temporarily as Collector of Larkana.

Mr. Raghavendra Pundlik Pandit, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. Shrinivas Swamirao Deshpande, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, on return from leave, is appointed as Collector, Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden for a period of two years commencing from the 1st April 1925:—Captain E. F. Baldy, Mr. Framroze Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr. R. M. Black, Mr. J. D. Brown, Mr. M. A. K. Makawi, Mr. E. S. Murray, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Ismailbhoy Lalljee.

Mr. S. C. Mould, Superintending Engineer, to act as Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

DEMAND FOR ENFORCEMENT.

As announced in "The Chronicle" yesterday, a Bohra deputation headed by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-law, saw the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, Bombay, with a request for the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923.

The Hon: Mr. B. V. Jadhav while emphasising, that one of the most fundamental principles of British rule in India was not to interfere with the religious practices of the people said that Government would give their most careful consideration to the representation.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' WELCOME.

A largely attended meeting was held last night to welcome the Khilafat Deputation at Chhota Kabrastan Grant Road. Speeches were delivered by Maulana Shankatali, Syed Suleman Nadvi, Maulana Abdul Majid and Maulana Abdul Kadir on the present situation at Hedjaz. The meeting terminated after mid-night. A full report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue of "The Chronicle".

'ALL HOPES FULFILLED.'

GOOD WORK OF PUNJAB MINISTRY.

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The dinner given to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hailey to-night at "Stiffes" by the Ministers of the Punjab Government was a brilliant function. About fifty guests were present. Sir Fazil Hussain, Education Minister proposed the toast of the Governor in a speech eulogising his many qualities as statesman and administrator and said that Sir Malcolm had done five years work in one year and the many important administrative works carried out by him within seven or eight months was an achievement seldom performed by any other Governor of any other province.

Responding to the toast Sir Malcolm Hailey admired the good work of the Ministry with whom he had innumerable friendly contacts and who had fulfilled all the hopes that he had held for the reforms at their inception. The reforms were full of complexities and difficulties, said the Governor, but it was to the interest not only of the Government, but to the whole of India that they should continue their relations with Ministers and to work the reform scheme not only letter but in spirit. He did not attempt to foresee its future but if the people of the Punjab cared to continue to co-operate with the Government and tried to find out the best in the scheme they would receive from every Government servant the fullest and most loyal co-operation. (Cheers). The Governor concluded that it was a privilege to serve the Punjab and to do all that one can and use the ability that God had given him. It was a privilege to do something to help the Punjab, the premier province amongst the great provinces of India. (Applause).—A. P.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (PARSI DIV.).

The following are extracts from the report of the Parsi Division which was presented at the Annual Prize Distribution held on Saturday last at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, under the Presidentship of Major-General A. Hooton, C.B.E.:—

The Parsi Division opened in April 1904 with seven members on the roll. Now in its twenty-first year, it has fully emerged from its childhood into manhood and has maintained its standard of efficiency by being useful to the public and to the local authorities during public stress and anxiety, during disturbances, epidemics, strikes, etc., when very useful and humanitarian work was performed as is recorded in Municipal, Police, Military and Government reports, and in the public press.

His members regularly attend, in and out of Bombay, open-air public gatherings, public functions, processions, reviews, public meetings, football, cricket and hockey matches, exhibitions, sports, fetes, etc., or any occasion when large numbers of people assemble or where there is a possibility of accidents occurring and they have upto now treated hundreds of cases of accidents and sudden illness.

The Division is not managed in any narrow sectarian spirit but that although nearly all the funds of the Division have been contributed by the Parsis, calls from all communities are responded to. It bears the Parsi name, all its members being Parsis, but its work is thoroughly cosmopolitan. It is equipped with all the necessary apparatus and upto date appliances, the cost of which is defrayed from public donations and subscriptions.

During the year 1924, members responded to 8 calls on public duty, involving in all thirty-one days and rendered help in 59 cases of accidents, besides responding to 638 calls for removal of patients and invalids, from one place to another throughout the year, while in the year 1923, 606 patients were removed. It will be thus observed that the service constantly in demand is the removal service and it is evident that excellent and admirable work is being carried on without distinction of caste or creed especially in the rendering of First Aid to sick and injured and in the transport of the patients to and from hospitals, nursing homes, sanatoria, railway stations, patients' dwelling, etc., in and out of Bombay, in the suburbs and up-country. The motor ambulance presented by Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw (of Aden) Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E., has during the last five years, travelled thousands of miles. It will be a source of great satisfaction to the Donor to learn that this speedy conveyance has afforded so much comfort and facility to the patients that the work of the Division in this section is steadily increasing as will be observed from the figures given above.

It is gratifying to state that the members of the Division, who now number 97 have cheerfully given their honorary services at all hours of the day and night as far as possible, even at short notice at the sacrifice of time and energy, consistent with their avocations.

The Division is dependent upon public charity for its maintenance and we appeal for more help to charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 35th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (the 21st instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man"—Part 3, will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

SUSPECTS IN BAWLA MURDER CASE.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL RECORDED.

After lunch time when Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, took his seat on the bench, Mr. N. I. Jungalwalla, who held the brief of Mr. C. N. Kanuga pleader, instructed by Mr. Dravid pleader, made an application on behalf of P. B. Ponday and six other suspects from Indore that when they would be put before His Worship for further remand, Mr. Jungalwalla be allowed to apply for bail or failing that to remand them into jail custody.

The application was recorded, His Worship remarking that they would be put before him to-morrow (Friday.)

BALLARD ESTATE ASSAULT.

EVIDENCE RECORDED IN HOSPITAL.

VICTIM LEAVING INDIA.

On the application of Mr. R. P. Thanawalla Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, went to the European General Hospital on Thursday to record the evidence of Richard Reich, a German, who is detained for treatment in the hospital for injuries received as a result of an assault upon him during December last. Richard Reich is not yet completely recovered from his injuries and as he is shortly leaving for his native country, this procedure of recording evidence had to be followed.

It will be remembered that the incident took place on December 26 when Reich was going along Ballard Pier on his way to Grand Hotel. He was hit by a person from behind and he fell unconscious on the ground. When he regained consciousness he found that his purse containing Rs. 200 and a silver watch were missing.

Dina Mahomed and three others have been arrested in connection with the assault. They are being charged with robbery and causing hurt and are being tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

ACCUSED BOUND OVER FOR 6 MONTHS.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akar put up Syed Haroon Rashid before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of using a forged document and attempt to cheat.

The prosecution alleged that the accused on February 6 went to the Motor Vehicles Department of the Bombay Police and showed a temporary permit with an endorsment "Tried our Car No. 9328" and asked for a permanent license. The accused represented to the police that his knowledge of driving a car was tested by a police officer. The writing was alleged to be a forged document.

The accused denied the allegations and said that he himself was cheated by a Bania into paying him Rs. 25. The Bania represented to him that he would secure him a license from the police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

HIS ELEVENTH CONVICTION.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan jail-bird, with ten previous convictions to the sessions for house-breaking by day and theft.

Akbar Ali Kederbux, a chowkidar of a bungalow at Queen's Road, deposed that on February 9 he locked his room and went out for shopping. On his return he found the accused in his room. His trunk had been broken open and the contents scattered about on the floor. He caught the accused red-handed, but he managed to slip away. However he was subsequently arrested.

The accused made no statement.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

SEQUEL TO DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

Bapu Mahadu, a hawker in butter, residing at Madanpura, had two wives, the first was Soonderabai (45) and the other was Dhondibai. Both these women did not agree as the husband loved Dhondibai more than Soonderabai.

On Wednesday noon when Bapu came home he found Soonderabai lying in an unconscious state on the verandah of his room. He removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. She died subsequently.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

A FALL INTO A WELL.

Kamlabai, a Hindu woman (15), came with her husband and some relatives on Wednesday at 8 p.m. from Dharamtar to Bombay and took a train from Musjid to Dadar where they were all living. After getting down at Dadar station they were going home through a field when Kamlabai suddenly fell down in a well. An alarm was raised and her dead body was dragged out by the police and removed to the morgue for inquest.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle held an inquest on Thursday morning when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

S. S. "DOMALA."

The following is the list of passengers by the B. I. M.T.S.V. "Domala," which left London on 30th January last, for Bombay and is due on the 23rd instant:—

Benton-Goward, Mr. G.; Benton-Goward, Mrs. and child; Barkshire, Mr. R.; Drake-Brockman, Mr. D. L.; Davis, Mr. C. E.; Eason, Mr. R.; Ferguson, Mr. H. F.; Gifford, Miss; Hill, Mrs. P.; Jones, Mr. H. J. W.; Jones, Mr.; Jones, Mrs.; Jacobs, Mr. C.; Lilley, Mrs. J. Lindsay; Leftwick, Mrs. D. and infant; Le Mesurier, Mr. C.; Lobs, Mr. P.; McMillan, Mrs. M.; Mundell, Mr. N.; Revell-Smith, Mrs. W.; Roncette, Miss M.; Smith, Miss A.; Webb, Mrs. M.; Wortham, Miss W. H.; West, Mr. J. D.; Weaver, Miss.

UNIVERSITY FOR ANDHRA.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

Replying to an address at Kumbaconum, Sir A. P. Patro, Minister for Education, said that a Bill for the establishment of an University for Andhra Districts was under consideration and would be introduced in the Legislative Council when details worked out.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "China" with English mails due at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 21.

Maha Shivratri: Bank and Postal Holiday.

S. S. "Devanna" with English mails leaves at 7 p.m.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati Centenary Celebration, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Pupils' meeting of condolence re death of Mr. D. N. Wadia, B. J. College, Charni Road, 10 a.m.

MONDAY., Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 20 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 21 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 22 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 23 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 24 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 26 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

"PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS."

A public lecture by Miss E. M. Gray of Chicago on "Protection of Women and Girls" in Bowen Memorial Hall (Y. M. C. A.), Lamington Road, Girgaum, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF FORT ROADS AND AREAS.

Attention of readers is invited to the public notice issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in connection with the drive-in-State of H. E. the Governor from the Secretariat to the Town Hall this (Friday) afternoon, when certain roads and areas of the Fort are closed to vehicular traffic temporarily.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 8 a.m. of 18th February to 8 a.m. of 19th February, 1925:—

Small-pox 2 attacks; Cholera, nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 105. Total mortality this day last year was 138.

LANTERN LECTURE ON INFANT WELFARE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. A. V. Chitre, Manager, Co-operative Press, will deliver a lantern lecture on "Infant Welfare" in Marathi for the operatives of the Kohinoor Mills in the hall of the Mill (Dadar) to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the medical practitioners under the auspices of the Grant College Medical Society and the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association at which His Excellency the Governor has kindly promised to be present, will be held at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), by the kind invitation of the Director and Officers of the Laboratory.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

SIMPLEX MILL STRIKE.

Out of 600 weavers of the Simplex Mill who had downed tools, 300 resumed work on Thursday. The management posted a notice informing the strikers that their scale of wages was not reduced. After reading the notice 300 resumed work while the rest left the mill premises and went home.

"STUDENTS' STRIKE AT JODHPUR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with much sorrow that one hears of such a thing at such a place—a place of long-lived fame for free education and full sympathy for students—the intellect of the State.

The Maharajas have always—from times beyond memory—ever managed most gracefully to help their beloved subjects in calmly acquiring all, what is possible to make them accomplished, as much as they can, without ever thinking of making the students pay for it in the form of fees, or charges other than real love for the State—the Motherland. The rulers changed. The ministers changed. The Regents changed. The Councils changed. Everything changed. But this attitude of help and encouragement never changed—was never allowed to change—Never.

Buildings were erected; well-paid staffs were appointed; costly apparatus purchased; and every other useful expenditure was incurred for the primary schools, for secondary institutions, and for colleges; but no change in the right policy was ever dreamt of. The Rajas and the loyal officers kept education free—as free as it ever can be.

One fails to understand what makes the change indispensable or urgent now, when the need for free education is more pressing and longer strides are being taken in that direction everywhere in the world.

Moreover, the number of High Schools and Colleges in the State is not large. Only one college and 4 or 5 H. schools. What large sums can be expected from fees. It is, therefore, most reasonably hoped that the Financial member will put in a word, and the Panditji will also not let the opportunity drift, and H. H. the Maharaja will certainly re-feel the paternal love for the boy-students of to-day—the man-supporters of the State to-morrow.

May the students flourish in the State, and may the State flourish in the hands of the present Ruler, and may the Ruler flourish in the world!—Yours, etc.,

ADMIRER OF JODHPUR.

Feb. 13.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS
on commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
AT
ONE ANNA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year..... Rs.	25	Rs. 30
6 Months..... „	12-8	„ 15
3 Months..... „	6-4	„ 7-8
1 Month..... „	2-2	„ 2-8

SUBSCRIPTION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Rs. 50 PER YEAR.

SINGLE COPY:
- ONE ANNA - -

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS.

TILES & MARBLE
Our quality Defy Competition.
SAJAN & CO.,
Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
from the
Best and Well-known Italian Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Always in Stock. Send your Inquiries.
MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO.,
12, Bank Street, Fort.

RAWLPLUGS.
For every kind of wall fixtures light or heavy use Rawlplugs. They save the wolle—Save time—and Save money. Absolutely firm fixing insured.
Extensively used throughout India by electricians, plumbers, building contractors, etc.
Write for full particulars to Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Punjab.
H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams:—NOXID.
Telephone:—No. 20786.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, A.C. & D.C.
RECTIFIERS, METERS, TESTING INSTRUMENTS,
ELECTRIC ICE CREAM FREEZERS, AND COFFEE GRINDERS,
ROCKBOTTOM PRICES.
Apply to:—
VITHAL PURSHOTTAM AND SON,
Mubarak Munsil, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1925.

AN UNSAVOURY DEAL.

We hope in their present session, the Bombay Legislative Council will critically question the Government regarding a subject of more than provincial interest. The preference given to South African coal for the Sukkur Barrage Works has elicited wide-spread comment and the attitude of the Bombay Council will be watched with some anxiety by other provinces. When out of 78 tenders, one for the supply of Natal Coal was chosen, Indian papers expressed their disapproval; a few Anglo-Indian papers, including the "Statesman," adversely criticised the injustice to Indian collieries; one paper in Bengal went the length of asking if Bombay had done much in return for the All-India agitation on steel-protection and the cotton-excise duty. A correspondent maliciously wondered at Mr. K. C. Neogy championing the Coastal Traffic Bill. The Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation has adverted to the subject, describing it as the "Sukkur Scandal." The discussion in the Assembly brought out certain interesting facts, but the President had a difficult task in shielding Sir B N. Mitra from the formidable attack of incensed Members. Sir Frederick Whyte restored peace within his realm by glancing off the problem to the arena of the Bombay Legislature. We quote below the truce-words of the President:—

President:—The Hon. Members will see from the unsatisfactory nature of this discussion that the proper place for putting all these questions is in the Bombay Legislative Council. It so happens that the department in question had a certain amount of responsibility in the matter and, therefore, the question was admitted, but as the operative decision lay in the hands of the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Legislative Council is the proper place for these questions.

Though the volley in the Assembly is over, we have to seek information at the hands of the Bombay Government with whom the "operative decision" lay. The Bombay Council must resume the enquiry at the point at which it was left by the Assembly.

According to Sir B. N. Mitra the transaction was done through the joint activities of the Chief Engineer at Sukkur and the Chief Controller of Stores. It would seem that the Chief Engineer "invoked the assistance" of the Chief Controller of Stores as to the most suitable form of power to be used at Sukkur. He also sought the opinion of the Chief Controller regarding the type of plant to be secured, and between them they decided to invite tenders for coal and oil. We should have imagined the Chief Engineer competent enough to select the most suitable form of power, but he invoked the assistance, so it is said, of the Stores Department about the caloric values of coal and oil for Sukkur. Tenders were invited last July, and to the surprise of the public, patronage fell to the lot of South African coal at Rs. 25 f.o.r. Karachi. We understand that out of 78 tenders, not more than eight firms offered Indian coal on the basis of Karachi delivery, but if Indian firms largely missed the condition about Karachi delivery, fresh tenders could have been called for; it is no unprecedented thing to invite new offers. Were the authorities aware of the position of Indian collieries and the recommendation of the Assembly regarding encouragement to Indian coal? The Government when pressed in the Assembly, disclose a few facts and protest that the Engineer who signed the contract is not directly under them. As far as Sir B. N. Mitra is concerned, he is not proud of the conduct of the Stores Purchase Department which officiously went to help the Chief Engineer with wise counsel about technicalities of fuel consumption. The Government have tacitly expressed regret and expressly cautioned the Chief Controller of Stores. The following passage in the discussion makes the point clear:

Q:—Will Government kindly instruct the Chief Controller of Stores not to do anything which will handicap the Indian coal industry pending the decisions of the Tariff Board on matters now under discussion?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—The Chief Controller of Stores has already been told to confine his activities to matters handed to him.

Q:—Are we then to understand that this advice that the Chief Controller of Stores gave to the engineer of the Sukkar Barrage is beyond the duties that have been entrusted to him?

Sir. B. N. Mitra:—So far as the Government of India is concerned.

Q:—Did he do it in his private capacity or as a Government servant?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—He did it as a Government servant undoubtedly, *but whether it was proper or not for the Chief Engineer to consult him in the matter I am not in a position to offer any opinion.*

The last few words are significant, and we think the Chief Engineer had no business to apply to the Chief Controller upon a simple question of individual judgment; the Chief Controller should have returned the query about a nice engineering point to the suppliant for advice; in any event the Chief Engineer should not have taken his cue from the Chief Controller and contracted for Natal coal.

Before the Coal Committee who recently took evidence in Bombay, the Chairman of the Port Trust admitted that quality coal from Bengal was as good as Natal coal, and the old complaint that Bengal coal was ill-sorted is vanishing. Indians object to Natal coal in a contract of public utility not merely because of the ill-treatment of their brethren in South Africa but mainly on the injustice involved to an indigenous industry. Natal coal represents a bounty-fed trade; even if it came from Timbuctoo the case for home-preference would stand unaffected. We are fortunately passing the stage when provinces could be played against one another, and as a manufacturing province it does not forbode us well that in the matter of a home-industry Bombay should be found self-centred. If between the tenders, Indian and Natal, there were a wide price difference amounting to 25 per cent., resort to foreign material may be extenuated, but we understand that it was not so much the gap in quotation as the fancy of two eminent officers that decided the question in favour of South Africa. We are spending enormous sums of money in Sukkur and we should make it clear to the Chief Engineer that as far as possible the benefit of the initial outlay should be confined to India. Bengal coal seems to be at the nadir of its fortune. During the War, the Government put an embargo on exports and handed over the over-seas market to foreign competitors. Internal consumption of Indian coal has been choked by the prohibitive freights of the railways and a clandestine policy of preference for foreign coal. We hope the Council will take a broad national standpoint and discourage the tendency of officers to jerrymandeer in the distribution of contracts. Will the Government place the correspondence between the Chief Controller and the Chief Engineer on the table? They cannot afford to divulge it, but the Council can try.

A GREAT REFORMER.

Arbinda Ghosh observes somewhere that the spiritual quality is so ingrained in the Hindu temperament that even the reformist sects which have arisen as a revolt against religious orthodoxy have taken a deeply religious tinge. The character of the Brahmo Samaj, or of the Arya Samaj the centenary of whose founder is being celebrated all over India at present, indicates the truth of that observation. Swami Dayanad Saraswati was, essentially, a religious man who regarded life not as a boon to be enjoyed through sensuous decorations of idolatry but a conflict to be won by ceaseless spiritual struggle. The rigid asceticism and the quality of militancy which have been the marked characteristics of the Arya Samaj movement are consequently traceable to the personality of its founder no less than to the conditions of the Hindu society at the time. Swami Dayanand Saraswati sought for his programme of social reform the sanction of the Shastras as he pleaded for the resuscitation of Vedic ideals and Aryan modes of life as a means to national progress. It was a unique endeavour towards a fresh interpretation of Hinduism and it was nothing less than a revivalist movement grown into a creed. The caste-system was to be restored to its original basis of merits and functions, not the accident of birth, and purged of the evil of untouchability; womanhood was to regain its ancient status, both in rights and in culture, which has been lost through the impact of alien invasions and medieval pharisaism; education was to be modelled on the old system of Ashrams where Brahamcharya or manly celibacy was to be cultivated; above all, the Hindu society was to be organised and consolidated as an efficient unit in the national economy.

It is not necessary to agree with all the teachings of the Arya Samaj or all the methods of its followers to see the essential sanity of vision and the remarkable talent for organisation of its great founder. India has seldom witnessed anything like this movement that has in one brief generation overspread the country, and particularly the North with a net-work of social and regenerative agencies. Recently Lord Lytton spoke disparagingly of the Indian's capacity for organisation. As a legacy of Swami Dayanand, there are four colleges, twenty Gurukuls, two hundred High Schools and over seven hundred Arya Samajs in the North of India. When we remember that all this is the achievement of one man it seems a miracle. The impulse of social service generated by the Swami still survives in the Seva Samitis organising relief and rescue works in times of famines and floods. The Swami, in fact, who was born in a village in Kathiawad, came from the people and like another great Kathiawadi leader, to the people he belonged. No social movement has so invigorated all the ranks of the Hindu society as did that inaugurated by him.

It is easy to discover the shortcomings of a protestant movement which, in the absence of its originator who would vitalise it, can be easily open to the charge that it is less a tendency than a cult—with its own dogmas and its own authoritarianism, its intolerances and its excesses. The intellectual and moral strenuousness of Swami Dayanand has been miscontrued as a sign of his bigotry. Because he was the father of a Hinduism that has been, unfortunately, if on occasions inevitably, of a militant character, he has been pictured as a bitter, intolerant, aggressive man. But whatever his failings, he was certainly not one of those pious men, who, in Swift's phrase, "have enough religion to hate each other." He spent a life in tireless and selfless devotion to noble national causes; he was, as Madam Blavatsky once declared, "a fearless denunciator of any evil" whether in the spiritual or the social sphere; he loved truth and chastity more than dogmas and ceremonials; he was a distinguished Sanskrit scholar, a profound student of metaphysics but, above all, a great citizen and a great patriot anxious to rekindle the spark of national self-respect. The Hindu community had too long been dosed by spiritual opiates and the distinction of Dayanand Saraswati consisted in that he acted like a moral tonic to it at a time of spiritual stagnation.

Notes of the Day.

Late Sir Gokuldas Parekh.

The death, which took place last night, of Sir Gokuldas Parekh, removes from Bombay's public life one of its oldest and most respected figures. Sir Gokuldas belonged to a group of Bombay publicists who devoted a life-time to the close study of one or two problems vitally affecting the life of the people. He was a recognised expert on land revenue questions and the battles which he waged in the Bombay Legislative Council and outside it on behalf of the oppressed and heavily taxed ryot were as numerous as they were persistent and successful. It was mainly as a result of his labours that the Government of Bombay were compelled to abandon their old callous policy of refusing to suspend revenue in years of famine and remit it during periods of successive bad years. If the lot of the ryot in the Presidency has improved to some extent, the credit for it is especially due to the ceaseless and vigilant advocacy of his cause by the late Sir Gokuldas Parekh. Sir Gokuldas was also an uncompromising and vehement critic of the Government's excise policy during the record period of his twenty-three years' membership of the Bombay Legislative Council. His services as a social reformer were very valuable at a time when to be a friend of social reform required no small courage. He did not spare himself during his long public life which was fruitful, if not brilliant. He has left behind him an example of painstaking study of vital problems of policy and administration which aspirants to public service will do well to follow.

Disruption at Delhi?

With the approach of the Budget at Delhi, there is much melancholy speculation as to what the Nationalists will do. Swarajists, it is believed, will have to modify their tactics combining the principle of obstruction with some indulgence to those Independents who thirst for a little constructive discussion upon the grants and the provisions of the Finance Bill. Recently the Nationalist Party, which embraces both groups, revised their reciprocity-relations. Instead of abiding by the rule of a two-thirds majority, the parties have decided that if severally either of them do not want to obstruct or refuse supplies, each party should be free to determine its course. With responsive co-operation between the two parties and the preservation of a free hand for each, the plan of succeeding by combined votes becomes rather prejudiced. Nor do preliminary skirmishes bode well for united action in all weather. On Tuesday Dr. Gour's resolution for a Supreme Court in India showed a development more intriguing than the vote on Mr. Patel's Racial Distinctions Bill which was adjourned *sine die*. Pundit Motilal after a derisive indictment on Dr. Gour's perfectly innocuous resolution walked into the Government lobby. These are ominous rehearsals against Budget day. We cannot divine the real reasons behind the surprise because the argument of Pundit Motilal against Dr. Gour's resolution was unsatisfactory. Contrary to Mr. Jinnah's estimate of the Privy Council, Pundit Nehru waxed eloquent over its palladial virtues and recollected cases in which justice had been done in the Privy Council. That does not affect the value of a corresponding court functioning in final appeal, but geographically located in India.

Fallacies.

Let us assume that the decisions of the High Courts contain 5 per cent. error. A further review of the cases admitted in the Privy Council may reduce the error by 2 per cent.; and it has deeply impressed Pundit Motilal. But a Supreme Court serving in India can do an equal amount of sifting on less onerous terms to the litigant. The best judges in the Privy Council who look after Indian Appeals have been people like Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir John Edge, Sir Syed Amir Ali—authorities picked up from India; there are British luminaries, but we firmly believe in substance and quality India's judicial talent is unsurpassed. Pundit Motilal referred to racial distinctions in India and the combination of judicial and executive functions in the districts. They are matters of legislative and administrative reform which do not touch the conception of a Supreme Court in India listening to the appeals now sent across the seas to London. If the fear is that in Indian conditions, a Supreme Court would be subservient to a none-too-scrupulous Executive it must be remembered that in the security of those issues, the Privy Council has not been helpful. On the other hand, in the case of High Court Judges, there have been instances of justice in political prosecutions. Much depends on personality whether in India or England. Mr. Jinnah's statement that the Privy Council have at times hopelessly floundered in Hindu and Muslim law will be endorsed by the legal profession. The last plea of Pundit Motilal is that a Supreme Court is an attribute of Swaraj. A lot of reforms we urge in detail, in bills and in resolutions, are the attributes of a free nation. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer roundly said that he wanted Swaraj, that a Supreme Court was not Swaraj; he voted against the resolution imagining, we suppose, that opposition would prevent King and Parliament from precipitating the Supreme Court in a mortal hurry. Opposition to the resolution was ill-advised, and the debate degenerated into a pillow-fight. We have an extract from Pickwick illustrating the style of the disputation, but we refrain.

Delhi Realities.

In any case the hubbub was not worth the creation of rankling grudges or a fresh precedent of riotous voting. Whatever happens a week hence, we do hope that the wing of truant Swarajists will obey Pundit Nehru's admonition to be present at voting time. We are constrained to say this because there is a pronounced tendency among some subalterns to go in and out like idlers at a fair. A friend writes to us bitterly about the absentee gunmen of the Swarajist soldiery. Criticising us on our remarks regarding the defection of some Independents on the Patel voting, he continues:—

"The fact of the defeat of Patel's Bill you may gather from the following. We had heated debate on the Repeal of Acts up to 5-30 p.m., whereafter members slipped away to their homes. Only two Independents (one of whom is a member of Nationalist Party and who arrived that morning) left the House. Of course I do not defend Rangachari or Gour or Sir Purushottamdas's action to remain either neutral or to vote against. If you look into the voting list you will find all the rest of Independents voted solid for it. One deplorable fact I notice is the meagre attendance in the House. Chamanlal, Goswami, Ranga Iyer, S. Misra, Aney and various other Swarajists are away. While Yakub, Abdul Hye, Raja Ghazanfar Ali, etc., etc., are away from the Independent Party. While the Independents have a plea to attend professional work, Swarajists ought not to plead that."

Here we must break away, because the next gibe is still more uncharitable in its fictitiousness.

Absentee Fighters.

Our correspondent continues:—

"I again ask you to go over Simla and Delhi (present session) voting lists. Our majority is due to 5 to 8 free men and two nominated (Datta and Joshi) constantly voting right. Swarajists have changed their programme and tactics. I hope they will not like to see others lowered in public eye to magnify their own deeds. Just realise out of 40 Swarajists and 32 Independents and 8 or 10 sympathisers, i.e., out of 82 members at times only 40 to 45 are present in the House to vote. I do not blame anybody for this. The leaders of the Independents are stiffening their hold on members and Panditji is warning everybody to come to Delhi and muster full strength."

Our correspondent may not blame anybody, but the public do and the voters, in due course, will.

A Worthy Selection.

When the term of the officially appointed President of the Bombay Legislative Council expired in October last, the wish was expressed on behalf of every section of the Council that some means might be found to retain the services of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. His nomination by the Government of Bombay as member of the Council has enabled the Council to realise the wish. The fact that Sir Ibrahim has been re-elected unopposed and that he was nominated both by the popular and Government sides of the House, is a measure of its confidence and respect which he has won by the impartial and independent manner in which he has discharged his responsibilities as President.

Justice or Generosity?

The Bombay City Improvement Trust will to-day consider their scheme of retrenchment. It is recommended that men on the Permanent Establishment who have put in service for ten years or more should be granted all the privilege leave and furlough due; those who have put in less than ten years' service should be granted leave for one month for each completed year of service, which should be on full pay for the period of privilege leave due and on half pay for the remaining period. Such is the proposal, but it is an established rule that a subordinate who is sacked should not be deprived of the rights and privileges he has earned by a retrospective decree. In this case those who have served less than ten years are under an arbitrary ban of discrimination. The Trust should do the handsome thing in the case of people who are discharged for no offence of their own. Probably their solicitors too will, if consulted, support the course of generosity. Only Mr. Bumble can afford to dismiss the law as a "hass."

Handicap to Press.

The Government of India, it is stated, propose an additional levy of 3 per cent. on all press messages sent without prepayment. The representatives of the Press, who are vitally interested, have not been consulted in the matter. Newspaper enterprise in India has, as things are at present, to face many obstacles to its legitimate expansion and the Government instead of helping the process of development contemplate an addition to its burden, the justification of which is difficult to find. Representative organisations of those associated with newspapers exist and there is no reason why Government should not ascertain their views before taking a step which, besides entailing a financial burden on the Press, constitutes, in effect, a tax on the education of the people.

T. U. LEVY BILL.

AN INVASION OF SECRECY OF BALLOT

LABOUR PARTY OPPOSED.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Much interest has been aroused in political circles regarding the new Trade Union levy bill which as a private member's measure is to be introduced in the House of Commons on March 6th. The bill provides that while any Trade Union may still take ballot on the question of whether or not it shall organise a political fund a member of such Union must expressly indicate his desire to contribute to the political fund and not merely his decision to remain outside as provided by the present law. The Cabinet has referred to a special committee the position roused by the bill and it has not yet been decided whether Government will accord special facilities for the later stages of the bill. Although the demand for the measure comes from Conservative working men who object to the invasion of secrecy of ballot which is involved in the present system of contracting out of the political levy with which they do not sympathise, several Conservative members support the motion for its rejection. The Labour party and the advanced wing of the Liberal party are strongly opposed to the new Bill and, according to the "Times", some leading members of the Cabinet are opposed to the suggestion that Government should give special facilities for the measure on the ground that reform of Trade Unions should come in the first place from within.—B. O. W.

KING'S INDISPOSITION.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The fact that His Majesty's three doctors did not see the King together this afternoon is regarded as a good sign. They have postponed their visit till evening and it is uncertain whether a further official bulletin will then be issued. Sir Stanley Hewett visited His Majesty in the afternoon and found that he was progressing very favourably.

10-55 p.m. The King's condition to-night shows distinct and considerable improvement. —Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

No further bulletin regarding the King's condition has been issued since that of this morning which stated that His Majesty had had a fair night and that his general condition showed improvement. It is stated that the three doctors who have been in attendance on the King and have signed the bulletins, Sir Stanley Hewett, Sir Milsom Rees and Lord Dawson, wil not together see the King again until this evening. Sir Stanley is understood to have visited His Majesty early this afternoon and to have found that he was progressing very favourably. It is unofficially learned that the attack of bronchitis is not severe and that it is only as a precaution that His Majesty remains in bed. He was in the Palace grounds on Monday and is still able to attend to urgent business.—B.O.W.

FOOD COMMISSION.

LABOUR'S SCHEME OF CHEAPENING FOODSTUFFS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Before the Food Commission a statement was submitted on behalf of the Tradt Union Congress and the Labour Party executives proposing the establishment of a system of centralised public purchase of wheat and meat and arrangements with organised Dominion producers for securing a definite portion of the Dominion output at fair prices fixed in advance: also the establishment of an international economic commission as a part of the permanent machinery of the League of Nations to examine the operations of international combines, to frame elaborate measures for their control and to porvide a machinery for co-operation between public organisations which might be established by different nations for the purchase of foodstuffs. Sir Auckland Geddes asked Mr. Fred Bramley who submitted the statement for evidence of the existence of unfair profits. Mr. Bramley said that was the Commission's responsibility.

Sir A. Geddes—We have spent months looking for unfair profits. We want your help.

Mr. Bramley said that by an organised international action he meant that an international trust which consumers needed against a trust controlling the prices.

The Commission has adjourned.—Reuter.

INDIAN PAVILION AT WEMBLEY.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PURCHASE COMPLETED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The exhibition authorities have completed negotiations for the purchase at a substantial price of the Indian pavilion at Wembley and intend to renovate it at once for the purpose of a non-official Indian Exhibition and are considering whether they should administer the section themselves or permit a private syndicate to do so. Mr. Vincent the organising secretary of last year stated that whoever was the controller of the section which would have exclusively Indian exhibits there would be an eager rush of applications for space.—Reuter.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

NOT YET DEAD.

SINKING FROM CANCER.

PEKING, Feb. 18.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is not yet dead. It is announced that he is sinking from cancer of liver and has been taken to hospital at his own request.—Reuter.

SIEGE OF JEDDAH.

MILDEST BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The leisurely siege of Jeddah is picturesque in its incidents, says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph". Bombardment, apparently, is of the mildest sort and occurs in the mornings only, shots averaging about twenty daily. Shells are of poor quality and of small penetrating power. The number of shells was further reduced after four days' bombardment presumably owing to shortage.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT DECREASING.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Official advices from Jeddah of to-day's date state that the town was somewhat heavily shelled for four days by the Wahabis, but the bombardment is now decreasing steadily. Yesterday only about twenty shells fell in the town and this morning not a shell was fired. The British Agency buildings have been hit twice and the Consulates of other countries have all been hit or narrowly missed but there have been no casualties among the staffs nor so far as is known has any foreign subject been hurt.—B. O. W.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

NOT GOING TO ABDICATE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Nice.—The Shah of Persia intimates through his secretary that there is no truth in the report of his intention to abdicate. On the other hand he will shortly return to Persia and is confident of his subjects' loyalty.—Reuter.

EXPULSION OF M. N. ROY.

NO REPRESENTATION FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Saklatvala asked whether any representations had been made to the French Government in order to secure the explusion of Mr. M. N. Roy from France. Mr. Chamberlain replied in the negative.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

PROOFS OF DRAFT CONVENTION AND DRUGS PROTOCOL ADOPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Geneva.—The Opium Conference to-day adopted proofs of Draft Convention, Drugs Protocol, and the Final Act amidst general applause. Minor drafting modifications not affecting principles already agreed to were introduced as also the proposal of the French supported by the British that the new Article 2 be introduced in the Convention in the hope of satisfying the American proposal and dealing with the effective control of raw opium by enacting new laws and regulations unless such already exist, but inasmuch as the new article does not mention restrictions to medical and scientific purposes according to the American proposal, it is improbable that Americans will be satisfied.

Siam has made reservation regarding Indian hemp inasmuch as the subject was not originally included in the agenda of the Conference, while the Persian Deligate, Arfuddowleh has only signed the Convention ad refereudum and subject to the Leagu's acceding to Persia's request respecting loan to enable Persia to restrict the cultivation of opium poppy.

The German delegate has made reservation to the effect that while Germany is desirous of collaborating in the control of international traffic in drugs, she is unable to admit that the present Convention applie to her internal trade.

The Conference holds its final sitting tomorrow.—Reuter.

DISPUTE OVER ALBANIAN OIL.

ITALY SUGGESTS SOLUTION.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In connection with the dispute over the Albanian oilfields, the Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" learns from a trustworthy source that Italy, as a solution of the dispute, advances the plea of necessity of oil fuel but recognises that Britain, through the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, has secured an oil source that is the best situated geographically, economically, and politically for Italy's needs. Italy, therefore, proposes to share with Britain the Usufruct Albanian oilfields. In return for this privilege, Italy will grant to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company those "A" rights for exploitation of oil in the Italian soil which she granted to the Sinclair concern and which were cancelled as between the Italian Government and Sinclair Corporation last month, by mutual consent.—Reuter's Special.

SIR GOCULDAS PAREKH DEAD.

A SOCIAL REFORMER

COUNCIL EPISODE RECALLED.

We very much regret to announce the death of Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, which took place last night about 11-30 p.m. at his residence, New Queen's Road. The late Sir Gokuldas, who was over 78 years of age at the time of his death had been in indifferent health and had almost retired from public life for the last few years. Born on the 24th January 1847, Mr. Gokuldas commenced his career as a school master in Surat High School, after graduation from the Bombay University and rose to become Dy. Inspector of Gujrati schools in Bombay Presidency. Mr. Parekh, however, was meant for a more active life and after keeping terms for law he was enrolled pleader of the Bombay High Court. He was a keen lawyer and one of the oldest members of the Appelate Bar He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1897 to 1920. He took great interest in Land Revenue affairs and it will be remembered he accompanied Sir (then Mr.) P. M. Mehta, Messrs. Khare, Bhalchandra Krishna and Gokhale when the latter walked out of the Council Chamber at Mahableshwar as a protest against the rejection of a non-official amendment to the Bombay Land Revenue Bill. In politics he was of the Moderate School of thought and presided over the Satara Provincial Conference and the Gujrat Political Conference held at Surat in 1919. He was a great Social Reformer and as such was a champion of the Widow Remarriage movement and of the Education of women. He presided over the All-India Social Conference held at Bombay in 1904 and was a pillar of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association. He was elected President of the Temperance Conference held at Lahore and Ahmedabad in 1909 and 1918 respectively. He was Knighted in 1921.

The funeral will take place at 7 A. M. today.

GOVERNMENT AND FAMINES.

YEARS 1899-1900 RECALLED.

In the course of a letter which the late Sir Gokuldas addressed to the "Times of India" last month, he said:—

Before the promulgation by Lord Curson of his famous Minute directing the necessity of suspending collections and remitting revenue during years of famine and distress, the authorities of the Bombay Presidency laboured under a fad that the land revenue of the Bombay Presidency had been fixed at such a low level that the Agriculturists of this Presidency were able to lay by a sufficient amount in good years to meet the difficulties of bad seasons, and that this Presidency required no suspension of the collection of revenue during years of famine and distress and that, even if bad years followed each other, no remission of revenue was needed. A severe famine occurred in the years 1899-1900, which caused considerable distress to a greater portion of the Presidency.

I had the honour to preside at the Provincial Political Conference, held at Satara, in the month of May of that year and in the course of my presidential address I drew the attention of the Conference to the oppressions and irregularities practised in Gujarat in collecting revenue during famine years. The forms resorted to by the Revenue Officers to force people to pay up the amount of revenue due by them were that.

(1) They pounced suddenly upon the village cattle sent out for grazing and they were kept at the village Chora, and in a large number of cases milch cattle became dry owing to inattention to the supplies of water and fodder.

(2) The villagers were driven out of their houses and their houses were closed to prevent them from entering them till they had paid up the revenue demands of Government.

(3) In several cases charity money which came from outside was paid to village servants and out of the same they were forced to pay portions of land revenue due to Government.

(4) Tagavi money was paid to people on condition that they paid out of what they received the revenue due from them.

(5) In some cases poor agriculturists were beaten and otherwise ill-treated by revenue clerks in order that they might pay up the Government demands.

(6) Small articles, such as "Thalis," "Vadkas," and "lotas" were taken under attachment in order to force them to pay the revenue dues.

The late Mr. Jivanji sent to "The Times of India" three letters over the signature of "Gujarati" in which several specific instances of the oppression used in collecting the land revenue were given.

The Government called upon the Collectors of the Districts of Gujarat to report on the allegations made in those letters.

In order that the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council should get no opportunity of making inquiries the reports were placed on the Council Table on the day of the meeting. I referred during the debate in the Council to the manner in which people were forced to meet the revenue demands of Government and H. E. The Governor, the President of the Council, called upon me to adduce evidence in support of my allegations. Thereupon, I went into the Districts of Gujarat and recorded evidence of various people who were subjected to oppression and improper usage and submitted the same to Government. Upon this the Government appointed Mr. R. Machonachie as special officer to conduct inquiry in the matter. Mr. Machonachie held most of the allegations made by the witnesses proved. The result of this inquiry was that all those irregular methods which were resorted to in collecting land revenue during years of difficulties thereafter disappeared and Government found the necessity of suspending the collection of revenue during years of famine and distress and of giving remissions when bad years followed one another.

"WHOLLY UNTENABLE."

PRESENT FRANCHISE

MAHATMAJI'S SOLUTION.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

In a leading article on the Hindu-Muslim question in "Young India" Mr. Gandhi writes that to extend the Lucknow Pact Doctrine or even to retain it is fraught with danger. "To ignore the Mussalman grievance as if it was not felt is also to postpone Swaraj. Lovers of Swaraj cannot therefore rest till a solution is found which would allay Mussalman apprehensions and yet not endanger Swaraj. Such a solution is not impossible. Here is one. In my opinion the Mussalman claim for majority in Bengal and the Punjab in accordance with their numbers is irresistible. That claim cannot be resisted for fear from the North or North-west. I would rule out Hindu fear in considering the just claim of the Mussalmans. We must dare to do justice even at the cost of future safety. What Mussalmans want is not a separate electorate for its own sake, but they want their own real representatives to be sent to the Legislatures and other elective bodies. This can be done by private arrangement rather than legal imposition. There is flexibility about private arrangement. Legal imposition tends to become more and more rigid. My plan therefore is to do away with separate electorates but secure the election of a desired and agreed number of Mussalman and other candidates in a given constituency under a joint ticket, Mussalman candidates to be nominated by previously known Mussalman associations.

"I need not enter into the question of representation in excess of numbers at the present stage. All difficulties in that direction can be met with if private arrangement is accepted by all. What the law should, however, provide is a just franchise whereby every community can have, if it wishes, votes on the roll in proportion to its numbers. Our voters' roll should answer the number of representatives in proportion to its population but that question requires critical examination of the working of the existing franchise. For me the existing franchise is wholly untenable for any scheme of Swaraj."—A. P.

"NOT A MERE EXPERIMENT."

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION TO VAIKOM SATYAGRAHIS.

AHMEDABAD Feb. 19.

Mr. Gandhi publishers in to-day's "Young India" a letter from Vaikom Satyagrahis which says:—

"There is very little enthusiasm now for peaceful methods of Satyagraha. Some have already begun to advocate 'Direct action' and even forcible entry into temples. Smallpox has broken out in Satyagraha Camp itself and with the growing heat of advancing summer it may attack more and more people. We are carrying on the struggle with faith in your leadership and the gospel of non-violence. But we are afraid the Provincial Congress Committee of Kerala is waning in its enthusiasm. They have collected very little money during the last months by their own efforts. For every thing we depend on your own esteemed help and advice. We are hard up for money. All Satyagrahis are anxiously awaiting your forthcoming visit which would, it is needless to say, be of inestimable help to our cause."

In reply to this letter Mr. Gandhi writes:—"I am eager to visit Vaikom at the earliest possible date. I hope that it will not be long. Meanwhile Satyagrahis must not be rejected. They dare not give away to despair. For the Satyagrahis of Vaikom their Satyagraha is not a mere experiment to be given up if does not succeed within the prescribed time."—A. P

SPINNING AND KHADDAR.

DATE OF PRIZE ESSAY EXTENDED.

AHMEDABAD Feb. 19.

Mr. Gandhi has extended the period for sending the prize essay on hand-spining and Khaddar to 30th April.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the Scottish League Falkirk drew with the Rangers, the score being one all and Raith Rovers beat St. Mirren by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

In the Rugby Union Portsmouth Services beat Cambridge University by fifteen points to nil and Army beat Civil Service by four points to three at Richmond.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 19th.—Sir James Ramsay, the father of the Duchess of Atholl, is dead.

A deputation of English and Scottish co-operative wholesale societies has left for India to survey the societies tea growing properties in Ceylon South India and Assam and, probably, with prospect for future development.—Reuter's Special.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee, Mr. H. A. Lindsay, and Mr. Gubbay have been nominated to represent India on the proposed committee to discuss improvement of the inter-imperial trade relations and better marketting of Dominion produce.—Reuter's Special.

'GREATEST SON OF INDIA'

THAKORE OF RAJKOT'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

POPULAR ASSEMBLY PRESENTS ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Feb. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Rajkot on 15th morning and was received at the Railway station by Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj, Rajkot State Officers and citizens of the city and civil station. The Rajkot Popular Assembly presented an address of welcome to Mahatmaji under the presidentship of Thakore Saheb. Takore Saheb while presenting the casket to Mahatmaji said:—

"Mahatmaji,

I am proud to have had the honour of presenting this address to your worthy self. You are the son of this soil and is the son of the Diwan of my state in my father's time. I am proud to know that you are now the greatest son of India and a great man of the world. I revere you as such and welcome you as such."

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mahatmaji in reply narrated some reminiscences of his childhood when in the very place, where address was being presented, he was so fatherly treated by the late Thakore Saheb. He humorously stated, that in his childhood once got his his purpose served by the late Thakore Saheb by weeping. He meant to repeat the same thing that day to persuade the Thakore Saheb to encourage khadi and help untouchables. He was glad he said to find that Thakore Saheb had given so much to the people. He wished him still more to do for the poor of his State. Sword was given to Princes for the protection of the poor, but it meant much more. Sword was also meant to convey to the Princes ideas that if ever the Raja went wrong that very sword should cut his neck. To keep that idea permanently before the eyes of Princes, sword was unavoidably the accompaniment of Prince. He had eaten the salt of Rajkot, His present house in Raikot was built on the ground given quite free by the late Thakore Saheb and so loyalty in him to Raikot requested Thakore Saheb to go to help the poor to take to khadi in senana and on his person.

The meeting then terminated. In the evening there was another function, the opening ceremony of the national school building which was performed by Thakore Saheb in the presence of Mahatmaji. On 16th, Mahatmaji attended a marriage ceremony at Jetpur, where the bridegroom was Trikamlal Shah of Gujrat Vidyapith and the bride was the daughter of Devchand Parekh, Secretary of Kathiawad Political Conference. On 17th morning a Darbar was held in honour of the birthday of the Heir-Apparent, where Mahatmaji was present. On 17th evening there was a garden party given by the Thakore Saheb to Mahatma Gandhi. Several European officers of the Agency took part in the function. There was a general rally of scouts of the State wherein about 500 boyscouts and 100 girl guides participated. Scouts saluted the State flag which was received by Mahatmaji. At the end of the rally the Scout General called out thrice *'Mahatmajiki jai,'* which was roaringly responded by the scouts. The party then took light refreshments and dispersed. On 17th night there was a State banquet, wherein all the European officers of the agency, except the Agent, who was outside Rajkot participated. Mahatmaji, Shaik Quoreshi, Europeans and some Rajkot gentlemen sat on one European table while others were on the Indian tables. Mahatmaji passed the time very merrily with the European ladies and gentlemen at the table and the function ended late at night. To-day Mahatmaji is opening the Jain boarding building and would leave Rajkot at night for Porbandar.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN EXPERTS AND CITY AUTHORITIES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

The controversy over the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral was taken a stage further when the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and their expert advisers were invited to meet a special committee of the Corporation of the City of London at an early conference. As is known, the Cathedral's experts do not admit as necessary the drastic measures which have been suggested on the part of the City authorities.—B. O. W.

STATUE OF EROS.

REMOVED FROM PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Hundreds of spectators to-day watched the removal of the graceful statue of Eros which has for thirty-two years so prominently surmounted the fountain in the middle of Piccadilly Circus. The removal which is temporary has been necessitated by works connected with the construction of the new tube station.—B. O. W.

MILL STRIKE IN SHANGHAI.

SPREAD TO TWO MORE MILLS.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.

The strike in the Japanese cotton mills here has spread to two more mills. There have been no further disturbances.—Reuter.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA

GOVT'S OPPOSITION

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Assembly to-day after a full dress debate adopted the following resolution by 58 votes to 37 after the Home Member's amendment to form a committee with different terms was rejected.

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a Committee including Indian members of the Legislature be immediately appointed to investigate and report (a) what steps should be taken to establish a military college in India to train Indian officers for commissioned ranks of the Indian Army (b) whether when a military college is established in India it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as training of Indian officers is concerned and (c) to advise at what rate Indianisation be accelerated so as to attract Indian youths for a military career."—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

MILITARY COLLEGE IN INDIA.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to discuss non-official resolutions, the first four of which urged the establishment of a military college in India, the revival of the salt industry on the Orissa Coast, the release of political prisoners and the removal of disqualification against persons convicted of political offences in respect of standing for election. The public galleries were occupied by a fairly large number of visitors. The debate on the question of a military college was responsible for the presence of a number of military officers who were seated in the official box. The Commander in Chief was present to take part in the debate.

The Home Member announced that next week would be devoted to consideration of the Railway budget with the exception of the 24th when the Standing Committee would be elected. Bills amending the Prisoners Act and the Cantonments Act would be considered and passed. The Cantonment House Accommodation Bill would be introduced. The Select Committee's report on the Indian Merchant Shipping Act would be considered. Mr. Harbilas Sarda would on the same day move a resolution urging the establishment of a Legislative Council in Ajmere-Merwara.

Mr. RAJU'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Venkatpati Raju in commending his resolution for the establishment of a military college in India which he had formally moved on the 17th instant claimed that the Government of India had already stood committed to the principle of his resolution. He recalled that in 1921 when Mr. Montagu ruled at the India Office, the Assembly was a happy family. The Opposition listened to Government and sanctioned taxation and Government agreed to the demands of the Opposition. In that year a series of resolutions were moved by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer on the question of the Army. The Commander-in-Chief then accepted the recommendation for a Military College and promised to do his best to establish one in 1923. Mr. Burden told them that His Majesty's Government had not accepted the Govt. of India's recommendations and that among other reasons financial difficulty stood in their way. Mr. Raju said now they were in 1925 and financial reasons did not hold good. He appealed to the Commander-in-Chief to redeem his promise before he left the Indian shores. He said that on a question of such national importance India would not mind the cost however high. Necessity knows no law. Mr. Raju said he knew that the War Office stood in their way but he hoped that the Government of India would make a firm stand. He contested the view that martial spirit was confined only to the Punjab. Who won the English their battles in South India? asked Mr. Raju. The Southerners "As Sir Sivaswamy has observed it is you who have emasculated the nation."

ARMY SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Burden, Army Secretary, recalled that Indians were for the first time made eligible to the King's Commissions in 1912. The grant of this privilege was without reserve and the Indian officers holding the King's Commission were granted equal rights and privileges with the British officers and possessed the right to command over the British troops. This equality had been adhered to unswervingly.

The question of an Indian Sandhurst, said Mr. Burden, was considered and rejected in 1917-18. When it was decided that Indians should be granted the King's Commissions, it was equally essential that theey should receive the same training as British officers with whom they were to serve side by side as equals. It was also considered essential that with a view to eliminate racial prejudice and create mutual understanding between Indian and British officers holding the King's Commission they should be associated together from an early stage at Sandhurst. Moreover what was required from Officers was capacity for leadership, strong personal character and personal influence for good. This Indians could best acquire only in an institution which had been for years cultivating those qualities successfully. For an army there was only one standard namely standard of efficiency as high as, if not higher than, the standard of the potential enemy. The quality required from officers was one standard namely the highest standard. It had been said there was the danger of sending Indian cadets at an impressionable age to England away from parental influence and authority. Mr. Burdon referred to the strict discipline and supervision kept at Sandhurst which was immeasurably better than that which Indian boys receiving training in other civil vocations were under in England. As for expense, Government was doing its best to meet this difficulty. Passage to and from England was paid and a cadet when settled for a commission received the

(Continued on next page.)

TODAY'S RLY. BUDGET.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

WILL SWARAJISTS STAND BY THEIR PLEDGE?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Railway Budget will be presented day after to-morrow and as it will be the advance guard of the main Budget the question of attitude which the Nationalist Party should take is producing lively discussions in the lobby and many forecasts are hazarded. "Hindustan Times" which is an independent organ takes up this evening this all absorbing topic and observes, "It is, of course, well known that weakness of the Nationalist Party on this question lies in the doubtful attitude of the Independents who are still overwhelmed with their sense of responsibility. The Independents are said to be strongly against throwing out the Budget wholesale and by the new rules of the Nationalist Party this question is specially reserved for an independent decision by the parties at their respective meetings. There is no doubt that the weight of opinion in the Independent Party would go against obstruction and the Swarajists would have to decide whether they would stand by their principles and court defeat in the Assembly or surrender themselves to Mr. Jinnah and convert the party into a mechanical voting machinery for the Independents."

The paper recalls: "It was Mr. Jinnah who pointed out last year, that the votable portion of the Budget bore but a small proportion to the whole and that all our nibbling and biting could not produce much advantage to the finances of the country. When that is the undoubted fact, it is but foolishness to give up the principle of resistance and descend to discuss minor cuts and reductions when gains resulting from such an action would, indeed, be negligible."

The paper concludes: "To us it seems clear that the only course open to the Swarajists in case the Independents decide to abandon obstruction is either to leave the Assembly in a body when the Budget is discussed or to move its rejection at every stage and oppose it at every step and suffer deafeat. It would be no discredit to them to be deafeated for the declared purpose of their entry into the Legislature was not to win divisions in the lobby but to win Swaraj for the country. Every defeat which they sustain by defection of the Independents would only redound to their credit in the country and the nation, when called upon again to decide, will know who stood firm in face of the enemy (?) and who deserted it when a crisis in action came. We hope that plausible pleadings of the Independents would not persuade Pandit Motilalji to swerve from a path which he so clearly chalked out for himself and his party, last year."

ALLEGED SOVIET-JAPANESE TREATY.

ON PAR WITH THE ANGLO-SOVIET.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Inquiry reveals that in authoritative quarters here the reports which have appeared in the press of the alleged far-reaching implication of the Soviet-Japanese treaty in regard to Sakhalin are considered to be quite baseless. It is declared that the agreement seems to be on a par with the provisional undertaking between Great Britain and the Soviet. What will be interesting will be the general Treaty which is to be negotiated between Japan and the Soviet later on as mentioned in the present agreement.—B. O. W.

'BEAR THE CONSEQUENCES."

RUMANIA'S THREAT TO GERMANY.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 19.

It is semi-officially announced that special measures were taken in Berlin in the course of the anti-Rumanian strikes as a reprisal against the steps taken with regard to the German nationals' interests in Rumania. The statement declares that hitherto Rumania has not taken any measures against Germany and Germany will have to bear the consequences of her action.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

The Nawab and Begum of Savanur lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 18th February.

Mr. Harrison Williams and Mr. Cravath arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 18th February.

The Nawab and Begum of Savanur lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

Mr. Harrison Williams and Mr. Cravath arrived at Government House, on Wednesday.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by Major Hardy and Captain Batty arrived in Rangoon on Wednesday morning.

Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad is re-appointed to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on the expiry of his present term of office.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. V. Kukdav, to act as Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

BR. SUGAR SUBSIDY BILL.

2ND READING PASSED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Commons to-day passed without division the second reading of the British Sugar Subsidy Bill which provides for the payment of subsidy on diminishing scale in respect of sugar and molasses manufactured in Britain in the decade beginning 1st February last year from the beet grown in Great Britain and to charge it to Excise. The Bill is introduced by Government and is based on the Financial Resolution passed last year. Mr. Alfred Barnes (Co-operative) previously moved the rejection of the bill objecting to the expenditure of money that established another vested interest in food supplies and anyhow advocating State ownership, but the motion was not pressed to division.—Reuter.

NEXT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy asked for information regarding the new disarmament conference to be summoned by the President of the United States to discus further limitations of naval armaments and whether His Majesty's Governments intended to make any proposals for such a conference. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the matter was informally mentioned in a conversation with the American Ambassador and was at present under consideration.—Reuter.

SUCCESS IN PROJECT.

DEPENDS ON PARIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

That progress is being made in the idea of the Disarmament Conference is shown by an authoritative statement that preliminary negotiations proceeding with London, Tokyo and Rome have met with favourable reception and success in the project appears to rest on the attitude of Paris.

It is emphasised, however, that land armaments will not be involved, as America holds that these concern the political and economic problem of Europe and, therefore, any move must originate from Europe But, Washington is anxious to curb the competitive building of smaller naval craft.—Reuter.

FIRST DAWES ANNUITIES.

NO COMPENSATION FOR SUFFERERS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed Lieut. Commander Kenworty, Liberal, that he expected to receive about six and a quarter millions sterling by way of reparations from the first Dawes annuities in the present financial year which ends 31st March.

He was asked how much of the money received would be applied to the relief of those who suffered by the enemy action including the dependants of merchant seamen.

In reply Mr. Churchill drew attention to the fact that Government were unable to depart from the decision reached in 1920 that the five millions sterling to which £300,000 for belated claims was added was the final and maximum amount allocated to compensation for the damage due to enemy action.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET.

NO FRESH PROPOSAL FOR SETTLEMENT OF DEBT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Answering Mr. Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the late Labour Government, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that no fresh proposal for settlement of debt had been made by the Soviet Government.—B. O. W.

BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN BLACKSEA.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Mr. Chamberlain declared in the Commons that there was no truth in the report that the British Government had made or contemplated making approaches to the Government of Rumania respecting the establishment of a British Naval Base in the Black Sea or respecting the utilisation of any existing Rumanian base or harbour as a British Naval Base.—B. O. W.

TRAINING OF AIR PILOTS.

CAIRO-BAGDAD ROUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Sandon who asked whether any steps were being taken to remedy the deficiency in skilled personnel and improve the quality of the aircraft on the Cairo-Bagdad air mail route Mr. Sassoon expressed the opinion that the question was based on a misunderstanding. The primary object of the operation along the desert air mail route was not the carriage of mails, but training of pilots and ground a personnel of air force in long-distance flying under conditions similar to those of active service and employment under the same conditions of various standard types of aircraft and engines. This object would not be attained if the operation on the routes was restricted to a few highly specialised personnel or to any one particular type of machine, but delays owing to engine or other failures in the aircraft while flying over the route had decreased progressively.—Reuter.

MIXED ALLIANCES.

STATUS OF BRITISH WOMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The House of Commons last night, discussed at length and ultimately adopted a private member's motion submitted by Major Harvey drawing attention to the status of British women marrying aliens and expressing the opinion that a British woman should not lose or be deemed to lose her nationality by mere act of her marriage but should be entitled to declare her alienage.

The mover pointed out many existing anomalies and hardships of British women marrying nationals of some foreign countries, particularly North America and South America.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary to the Home Office, said that proposals had been submitted to the Dominions and if an agreement was reached relief legislation could be passed.—Reuter.

PEACE PORTOCOL.

NOT CONSIDERED BY CABINET.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

Contrary to several reports, it is understood that the Cabinet did not consider the question of the Protocol or Security at its weekly meeting to-day. The Committee of Imperial Defence and various departmental committees which are actively engaged on various aspects of these questions have not reached that stage when their memorandum can be placed before the full Cabinet.—B. O. W.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

usual pecuniary assistance. He hoped patriotic Indians as well would endow scholarships to give further financial assistance.

INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

Continuing Mr. Burden said that Government decided in favour of sending Indian cadets to Sandhurst in 1917-18 and nothing had since occurred to alter the judgment of Government regarding the advantages of Sandhurst and disadvantage of an Indian Sandhurst. In the first place he warned that if it were to be definitely proposed to His Majesty's Government that an Indian Sandhurst be established there was a possibility of the question being raised whether such Indian cadets be eligible for the King's Commissions and whether they should not be granted local or Dominion Commission. Mr. Burden said it had been argued that the Dominions had their own military colleges. There was a flaw in this argument. There were no British troops in the Dominions and the boys trained there held Dominion's Commission. Indians receiving such commissions would be in a position of definite inferiority to British officers with whom they would serve. Assuming, however, that Indians trained in the Indian Sandhurst were to receive the King's Commission then a distinction which would only be regarded as racial, would be introduced. It would be a distinction to the disadvantage of Indians because officers trained in Sandhurst would be regarded as superior to those trained in India where they could not reproduce conditions of Sandhurst. During war officers were trained in Wellington and Quetta to meet the exigencies of that period. But these officers were never regarded as, in any way, equal to the officers of Sandhurst. Mr. Burden then gave details of officers and instructors who were conducting Sandhurst in England. These men were the pick of their profession and with world wide experience. Could they have such instructors in India? The members would further realize that it would be uneconomical to have a military college so long as ten commissions a year were available and it would be still uneconomical even if larger number of cadets were trained. Sandhurst had 620 cadets of whom 70 every year were supplied to Indian army. Supposing the Indian Military College were to train all these 70 cadets the cost would be higher than in England where the cost was spread over 620 cadets. Mr. Burden pointed out another consideration. There were 620 cadets in Sandhurst. They divided themselves into companies and battalions and for the purpose of their military education reproduced war conditions in minature. The Indian Sandhurst would not at most contain more than 120 to 140 cadets with which it would be difficult to form even a single company for training. Then there was an important aspect of *esprit de corps* which was so essential and was so well developed at Sandhurst. Then again there was keen competition at Sandhurst and most distinguished company carried a distinct badge. Interest among officers to be in that company was tremendous. He also mentioned that training at Sandhurst in technical subjects would always be far superior to any they could give in India. For instance they in India did not possess even all the kinds of guns whose mechanism was taught at Sandhurst.

LOUD VOICE.

Mr. Burden next referred to Dehra Dun Military School where a preliminary course of training was being given. One great advantage now was that while previously Indian cadets were altogether unfamiliar with military conditions they would now get preliminary training at Dehra Dun and would not be altogether unaware of the nature of their course at Sandhurst. The Dehra Dun institution had provided a basis to go on and they must wait for the full course of preliminary education to be complete there. The question was of vital importance. It was not one which could be settled by the house or even by Government of India. In it His Majesty's Government must have a loud voice. "So long as His Majesty's Government are responsible for the defence of India they will have a great deal of say as to the method of training of the Indian Commissioned Officers. They must have an almost sole voice in deciding as to what the course of education should be of those who are to be trained to hold King's Commission in the Army."

UNRIGHTEOUS POLICY OF WAR OFFICE.

Pundit Malaviya said Mr. Burden had indulged in a special pleading without convincing any one. He asked that so long as the King was the Emperor of India training in India should make no difference about the grant of King's Commissions. He admitted that Sandhurst was an institution of which Englishmen were rightly proud and that they in India could not reproduce it at present. He hoped that honest Englishmen and earnest Indians would agree upon one matter namely that India must have, in a few years' time, full responsible Government. When they agreed to this it was clear that ten commissions a year were insignificant. He would not have even the training at Sandhurst if that was to be a permanent fetaure. Japan became a world power in 20 years. India should do likewise. He strongly advocated an Indian Sandhurst, but agreed that so long as there were the King Emperor's subjects every Indian should also go for training to Sandhurst in England, say, for six months or even two years. But, he was emphatic that the main training for holding the King's Commission should be given in India. Pundit Malaviya contested the view of Mr. Burden that conditions in India were not equally good for training. The Pundit asked where in the world they had such wonderful cantonments as they had in India. There was Rawalpindi Cantonment for instance. These places would provide full scope for cadets training in ideas of warfare. He recognised the powers of the War Office, but regretted they were used unrighteously to do wrong to India. India had given 150 crores as a contribution towards war. India could have built Sandhurst out of that money and he believed every member of the House would vote for any sum required for a military college.

A CONFESSION.

Col. Crawford warned the House against a rash experiment. They already had a scheme of Indianisation of eight units of the army and unless efficiency of those was tested during war it would be disastrous to proceed further. The Colonel emphasised that the Indian educational system had been a failure. That unless they built up their educational system again on the model of England the position would not improve. What was wanted was that boys from the age of 9 should imbibe certain ideas. Dehra Dun Schools had set before them an admirable example. He was glad to see that King Georges School and Kitchener School were about to be established for the sons of military officers. These were the kind of institutions they wanted. But, they could not to-day, undertake any risk in view of the responsibility towards the defence of the country.

INDIAN IDEAL.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said he had not been able to find out whether Mr. Burden's attitude was one of opposition or unwillingness to accept or inertia or what else. (Laughter). Sir Sivaswamy made it clear that when they wanted a Sandhurst in India they did not want to impart through it a raining of inferior character. They wanted to reproduce the conditions prevailing in England and the same standard of training. As for the equality of status in respect of the King's Commission if an Indian Sandhurst was established, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said that the ideal of India was to model her army on the Dominion basis. It had already been decided by the vote of the Assembly in 1921. He did not want Government to go back on that resolution.

Captain Ajab Khan told Col. Crawford that although there were 17 Indian officers in every battalion they really held no responsible position and no prospect for rise. He had every sympathy with the resolution and suggested an Expert Committee to examine the question and report.

WE GO BY RESULTS.

Mr. Jinnah, in supporting the resolution, said if the Government of India was willing to move in this matter they must have a definite scheme to enable India to defend herself and not a mere Indian Sandhurst to train only ten students. It was no consolation to Indians to be told that the Government of India had not been negligent. Sober men like Sir Krishna Gupta had doubted the *bona fides* of Government. (The Commander in Chief: That is wrong).

Mr. Jinnah:—"But Indians have every justification in doubting the *bona fides* of the Government. We go by results.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly met after lunch Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that a committee be immediately appointed including non-official Indians for investigation and report upon a comprehensive scheme including financial commitments involved therein.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru supported the resolution. This was a question which they must take up and solve, for otherwise they would be moving in the same vicious circle namely that without defence there would be no responsible Government and without training they could not have an Indian Army. He maintained that among those who had received general education there was a large number of men anxious for military training and who belonged to martial class. There was no such thing as non-martial people in India. The material was there, only it required encouragement and training.

Sir Henry Stanyon said it was wrong to quote Japan in connection with this resolution for Japan was one nation, with one language and one religion which India was not. There was no use blinking facts which must be faced in order to be solved. (Mr. Ranga Iyer:—Face them with a military college).

C. IN C.'S DEFENCE.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson said the debate on this resolution had covered a very wide field The case of Japan had been quoted on this point. He had studied how Japan reorganised her army. The conditions here were not analogous to those of Japan. "But I do rather resent the attitude of the accusation that has been made by Mr. Jinnah against Government and to some extent against me personally.

Mr. Jinnah:—It was no accusation against any person, but I do maintain the charge against those who are responsible for the Government of this country.

Lord Rawlinson:—Mr. Jinnah has insinuated that Government has done nothing in this direction. This question of Indian Sandhurst has been receiving our closest attention and it has been the basis of whole of our reorganisation. Indeed we have anticipated the wishes of Mr. Raju. Perhaps, the House has not heard of the institution which is in Embryo, called the Kitchener College of which the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone when he came out here and concerning which all the necessary preliminaries have been undertaken and settled with very great care—a college the strength of which and the site of which and the cost of which have already been agreed to is what, in my opinion, Mr. Raju has asked for (Mr Raju nodded dissent). "I am reluctant," proceeded His Excellency, "to see an Indian Sandhurst too soon established, is that I want many Indians to pass through Sandhurst in England and get their training there and then return so as to form a nucleus of future Indianised army. (Applause). If you wish to establish a school too soon you will not have them in sufficient numbers. I can almost accept but not quite accept the amendment of Rangachariar (laughter). But, there is another amendment on the agenda by Sir Sivaswami Iyer which I am prepared to accept. But it has not been moved. I feel every sympathy with the views expressed with regard to the creation of Sandhurst in India. I want to help you and I want you to help me to solve this problem." (Applause).

Mr. Ramchandra Rao (ex-member of the Lytton Committee) complained that Sandhurst in England was not prepared to receive more than ten Indian students.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson:—I find Mr. Ramchandra Rao wants an assurance that more than ten students would be admitted. I have no assurance in black and white, but I have discussed the question with the authorities at Sandhurst and the War Office. Both are prepared to accept more Indians.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao:—How many?

Lord Rawlinson:—I did not discuss any individual number, but it is considerably more than at present.

GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved that following be substituted for the original resolution:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee including Indian members of the legislature be immediately appointed to investigate and report (a) whether it is not practicable to establish a military college in India to train Indian officers for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army (b) if so how soon should a scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out and (c) whether, if a military college is established in India, it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indian officers is concerned."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked as to what the position was with regard to the King's Commission. Would they have dominion Commission?

The Commander-in-Chief replied that was the question to be enquired into by the proposed committee.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer spoke of the bravery of the races inhabiting his division of Kumaon.

MODERATE RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. J. Patel opposed the Home Member's proposal. He thought Mr. Raju's resolution was moderate. If he had his way, he would have half a dozen military colleges, because whenever they wanted constitutional rights they were told that they were not ready for self-defence. He would import instructors from Germany, America and every part of the world. Mr. Patel held that the Home Member's resolution clearly proved the want of *bona fides* of the Government, because it wanted to go back upon the position accepted by Government in 1923. "If we have a real Indian army, their only excuse to keep us down goes away. Why are not our words here listened to? Because we have no sanction behind us, we have no army to put those words into effect. Government carries out its words, because it is backed by its military strength."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT.

Pandit Malaviya moved an amendment with a view to ask the committee what steps should be taken to establish a military college instead of considering whether it was practicable to establish a military college. He also wanted the omission of clause (b) and the addition of a clause (d) urging steps for the acceleration of the indianisation of the army. In order to attract Indian boys to military career, he emphasised that Indians must have the King's Commission.

The Commander-in-Chief said he could not accept the amendment proposed by Pandit Malaviya.

Col. Crawford supported the Government.

At this stage closure was moved and accepted. Pandit Malaviya's amendment to the Home Member's amendment was put in two parts. The first part was carried by 59 votes against 37. The second part was adopted without a division.

The resolution was finally passed by 58 votes against 37.

The Assembly then adjourned.

SIR B. N. MITRA.

TO ACT AS FINANCE MEMBER.

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., will proceed on four months' leave towards the end of March. During his absence the Hon'ble Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K. C. I.E., C.B.E., will hold charge of the Finance Department and the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Ley, C.I.E., C.B.E., who will be appointed a Temporary Member of the Council, will hold charge of the Department of Industries and Labour.—A.P.

SITUATION IN CLYDEBANK.

SERIOUS STATE OF PUBLIC DISORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The situation in Clydebank has again become prominent as a result of several evictions which were carried out yesterday accompanied by some disturbance. Three arrests of tenants were withdrawn by the representatives from the Rents Commission on the ground that a breach of understanding would be evictions pending the Commission's reports. The matter was raised in the Commons this afternoon by Mr. Neil Maclean who described the situation in Clydebank was in a serious state of public disorder which might easily become a danger to life and property. Mr. Gilmour replied that the authorities would certainly guard against that contingency and that he had no power to stop the legal proceedings.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

CANAL IRRIGATION RATES.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee commenced its sitting at Lucknow this morning and examined at length two witnesses, Mr. B. D. Darley, Chief Engineer Sarda Canal, and Joint Secretary to the Government of United Provinces, who appeared first restricted his written and verbal replies to questions relating to canals and irrigation rates. He stated that the rates charged for irrigation in the United Provinces were based roughly on the quantity of water utilised by each class of crop. Thus on the upper Ganges and Jumna canals, where rainfall was low and demand for water was great, irrigation rates had not advanced in any way. Rainfall and spring level was high and crops needed fewer waterings the rates were correspondingly low.—A.P.

In regard to well-irrigation the cost varied with the depth of water below the surface but roughly it might be said to average from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per acre of sugarcane, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per acre for wheat and barley and Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per acre of gram. Compared with these rates it was apparent that canal water rates were far below the commercial value of water. The next profit from sugarcane was undoubtedly greater than that from any other crop and repeated attempts had been made to raise the canal rate for that crop. Over 3,00,000 acres of sugarcane were irrigated from canals every year and an increase in its irrigation rate would be a valuable asset to the province. Mr. Darley was of opinion that the state should certainly take a fair proportion of the increased value of land due to the introduction of new irrigation. Replying to Sir C. Todhunter witness said he did not regard water rate as a tax.

MR. SHAKESPEAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. B. Shakespear, C.I.E., Chairman of the Indian Sugar Producers Association next appeared before the Committee. In his written reply Mr. Shakespear stated that income tax not required referring in many directions. Every persons having taxable ability should pay some sort of direct personal tax. Tangible property by whomsoever owned should be taxed by those who had jurisdiction over the place where it was located. Business carried on for profit in any locality should be taxed. In his opinion the total separation of provincial from state taxation was not to be advocated. Asked by the President Mr. Shakespear said the views expressed by him were not all shared by every member of the Association he represented. Replying to Sir Charles witness said he was opposed to poll tax. As far as possible he was in favour of indirect methods of taxation in India. In regard to the local tax on house property, witness thought that house taxes levied by municipalities were low. He did not appreciate the idea of increasing income tax rates but he thought that the exemption limit was pitched much too high. He would suggest a reversion to Rs. 1,000 limit. An Indian on Rs. 1,000 might be much better able to pay tax than European on Rs. 2,500. Replying to Sir Percy Thompson, Mr. Shakespear admitted that the lowering of exemption limit would greatly enhance the cost of collecting the tax.

FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR INDIA.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER'S VIEW

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce replying to the questionaire of the External Capital Committee states that no limited liability companies should be allowed to be started through foreign capital, unless certain proportion of its shares are held by Indians and the same principle should also apply to any expansion of the existing foreign companies.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the polo semi-finals in the Prince of Wales Tournament at Delhi Jodhpur beat Central India Horse by 6 goals to 4 and Bhopal beat Viceroy's staff by 6 goals to 4.—(A. P.)

The Controller of Currency has issued the following press communique during the month of January 1925:—

"Rs. 51,34,000 were realised by the sale of five-year post office cash certificates against Rs. 6,07,000 in January 1923 and Rs. 33,14,000 in January 1924.—A.P.

Seventeen members of the Legislative Assembly have given notice of their intention to introduce a Bill to reserve coastal trade of India to Indian vessels in order to obtain a place for it in the ballot.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council rejected by 48 to 21 votes a resolution recommending that early steps be taken to prohibit and stop the sale, manufacture and consumption of all intoxicants except for medical purposes.

A garden party was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Government House, Rangoon, to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. There was a large attendance and the gathering was a representative one.

PEPS for COUGHS COLDS & BRONCHITIS.

Dr. Gordon Stables M.D., C.M., writes:-"Fear every little cough and cold. Keep Peps handy and you will keep clear of bronchitis. Peps are of the utmost value for soothing and healing semi-inflamed breathing tubes. The Peps medicine, by inhalation, goes directly to the seat of mischief."

PEPS tablets are obtainable of medicine vendors at Re. One per bottle.

Will be open on Saturday the 21st February
AT
DAMODAR HALL, PAREL
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
A Grand Display of most attractive and interesting life-like moving wax figures including the most remarkable scene of
MAHATMA GANDHIJI'S OPERATION.

COCOGEM

"Cocogem is not a substitute for bazaar ghee and cooking butter but replaces these articles for the simple reason that Cocogem is far superior to them for all cooking purposes"

Ordinary fats and oils with low burning points and high free fatty acid contents can never be satisfactory cooking mediums. Food cooked in them must necessarily be heavy, unpalatable and indigestible and even the best cook cannot prepare dainty dishes with such shortenings.

Cocogem permits a much higher cooking temperature and has only a negligible free fatty acid content. Your cook will readily recognise these Cocogem advantages and, given Cocogem, will provide really dainty, delicious and digestible dishes.

COOK WITH COCOGEM

DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
NANAVATY & CO.,
NAVSARI BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT : : BOMBAY.
Illustrated booklets free from Cocogem Box H, Tatapuram

2

THE REASON FOR - - - - ITS POPULARITY.

IT IS UNIFORMLY EFFECTIVE

For the world-wide fame and popularity which has been achieved by
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
in the face of numerous rivals there is a very strong reason.

It is uniformly effective in every case where it is used as directed.

Composed of a dozen distinctive elements of remarkable curative properties, no wonder LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM goes straight to the root of the complaint and cures it.

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains,—

All Aches and Pains vanish at the touch of Little's.

Sold everywhere by Chemists & Stores.

INSIST ON LITTLE'S & REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
L. O. B. I.

SUPREME COURT IN INDIA.

INOPPORTUNE MOTION.

IMPRESSIONS OF TUESDAY'S ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

It was both a heavy and a light time that the members had in the Assembly to-day; heavy because of the solid debate on the vital problem of indebtedness of India light, because as a natural reaction against this serious discussion the members who took part in the debate on Dr. Gour's plea for a Supreme Court in India treated it very lightly and were in their best debating mood and freely indulged in attacks and counter-attacks. The only pity was that Dr. Gour had so roused the opposition against himself by his tactless handling of the situation and in opportune motion that he suffered one of the most ignominous defeats that have befallen a member in the House. Of 71 he could take with him into the lobby only 15. The question of a Supreme Court was discussed on the merits, but it appeared that differences of opinion existed not on the main issue but on its applicability. Dr. Gour with his usual disregarded for accuracy had seemed to place his plea in the basis that India had been granted "federal" constitution, so to get legal Swaraj a Supreme Court was necessary. Sir Henry Stanyon as an European was naturally opposed to the proposal. Pundit Motilal also opposed it, but for a different reason. The Pundit was not opposed to the idea of a Supreme Court, but was the time opportune, he asked. Could they think of this legal Swaraj without first purging the Statute Book of the numerous glaring humiliations like racial distinction and without separating the judicial from the executive? Without carrying out these reforms it was useless to think of a Supreme Court moreover, at present the practice of appeal to the Privy Council was working not unsatisfactorily. Mr. Jinnah interpreted Pundit Motilal's opposition as support to Government. His own feeling, he said, always was that whenever he found himself in agreement with the Home Member he concluded that he (speaker) must be wrong and Government must have some inner motive. So he warned Pundit Motilal that before the Swarajists went into the lobby with Government they must make sure that they were not wrong. Pundit Shamlal Nehru interjected that it was Government who was taking the view of the Swarajists. Mr. Jinnah, apparently speaking from bitter experience, proclaimed that "Hindu Law is murdered by the Privy Council and Mahomedan Law is slaughtered." Against this Mr. Muhamed Yakub pitted the argument that the Privy Council was at least free from communal and local prejudice. Sir Alexander Muddiman found Dr. Gour isolated and therefore, his task was easy.

Dr. Gour now bucked up. He had wasted his half an hour in moving the resolution in reading his manuscript speech (an unusual thing for him to do) probably because he having already prepared it in print did not want to throuble the printer with changes which ex-tempere observations would have involved. His reading was so boresome that Mr. D. P. Sinha asked the protection of the Chair by reminding that the Standing Rules asked a member to "speak" on a resolution and not read. The President ruled out this objection, because reading was also speaking. Dr. Gour, however, did not take this objection as indicating disgust of the House with his manuscript oration and read it to finish. In concluding the debate, however, he was in his form and he assumed fighting role. He charged Pundit Motilal for having given up Mahatma Gandhi who had supported a Supreme Court. He did not however say (what is a fact) that the Mahatma supported the ideal and not the definite form of recommendation made by Dr. Gour. But incensed at finding the House hostile, Dr. Gour began to build up a fabric of how the refusal of the Swarajists to agree to a Supreme Court meant that they were not ready for Swaraj and that if the Home Member granted them Swaraj to-morrow they would go to the Home Member's house and beg him on knees to take it back as they could not manage it. "Is that why you went back on the Swaraj pledge?" asked Pundit Motilal. Dr. Gour was miserably caught and this remark of Punditji conjured up before the House the not very pleasant role which Dr. Gour played in securing his election by arrangement with the Swarajists. Dr. Gour, however, not to be outdone retorted that he had only become wiser. Eventually the resolution was voted down by 56 votes against 15. Swarajists for the first time voting with Government this session, thereby disproving the baseless allegations that they were blind enemies of Government. On the other hand some Independents supported them while others went into the lobby with Dr. Gour. It was, however, clear from today's division that though an important minority the Independents are hopeless numerically.

INDIA'S DEBT.

A serious debate took place on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion for a committee to enquire into the debt of India. Though Mr. Jamnadas's speech was not consistent in every detail he made a strong case on the main points and was richly supported by the non-official side of the House with the exception of Mr. D. P. Sinha who had misled himself to believe that Sir Basil Blackett had done the greatest good to India by formulating his debt redemption scheme.

MILITARY COLLEGE IN INDIA.

Before closing, I should record satisfaction of the non-official side of the House that the President allowed Mr. Venkatapati Raju to formally move his important resolution for the constitution of a Military College in India. The adjourned discussion on it will be resumed on the 19th. As Indianisation of the Army on any considerable scale is impossible without India having a Sandhurst of her own it is anticipated that Mr. Raju's resolution will be supported solidly by the non-officials and will result in its adoption though much to the chagrin of Government and the Army headquarters.

INTERPELLATIONS.

LEE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked in the Assembly to-day important questions about the Lee Report.

(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether legislation is proposed to be undertaken in Parliament to give effect to the recommendations made in the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services?

(b) If answer to the above is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether Government of India were consulted in the matter of this legislation?

(c) Will Government be pleased to place the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject on the table, after obtaining his permission if necessary?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state whether in their opinion it is desirable that the proposals for legislation should be published in this country before they are finally adopted by Parliament, so that representations may be made in due time to the authorities in Great Britain?

(e) If answer to the above is in the affirmative will Government of India be pleased to take steps to secure publication of the Bill in this country as soon as it is introduced in Parliament?

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied: (1). As I explained in my answer to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's question No. 655, on 2nd instant, matters for Parliamentary legislation are still a subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State; I am unable to publish that correspondence. (a) As I informed Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao in reply supplementary question on 2nd instant, publication of Parliamentary Bills does not rest with me. I have, however, had a copy of the questions put and answer given on this subject on 2nd instant sent to the Secretary of State and I shall endeavour to arrange for simultaneous publication of the Bill or at any rate of its most important clauses.

Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao—May I ask Hon'ble Member, when the legislation is likely to be introduced?

Sir Alexander Muddiman—I have no definite information on the matter. The last, I think, we heard was that it might possibly come on early in April.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao—May I ask Hon'ble Member, whether we are likely to have any of these proposals before the end of this Session?

Sir Alexander Muddiman—I should think not in the least likely, because I said matters is still under correspondence with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao—May I point out that by the time we meet in September, legislation will have gone through Parliament?

Sir Alexander Muddiman—That is quite possible, but I regret I cannot control the course of legislation in Parliament.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar—May I ask that you may suggest to the Secretary of State that legislation should be put off, till this House had an opportunity of examining those proposals?

Sir Alexander Muddiman—I do not think I will be any use making any such suggestion as the Hon'ble Member knows it is extremely difficult for the Secretary of State to get the time of Parliament. They must take it when they get it.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar—Hon'ble Member that he should communicate feelings of this House to the Secretary of State?

Sir Alexander Muddiman—I shall send a copy of the questions and answers that I have given.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar—I presume it will include also the supplementary questions that have been put.

Sir Alexander Muddiman—Certainly.

GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

GRANTED FOUR MONTHS' LEAVE.

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

The Burma Gazette "Extraordinary" issued this morning announces that four months leave with effect from 26th March has been sanctioned to H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler. Sir William Keith, I.C.S., Finance Member will act as Governor and Mr. J. Maclennan I.C.S., Development Commissioner will act as Finance Member.—A. P.

LATE SIR LESLIE MILLER.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S TRIBUTE.

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The sitting of the Council of State to-day was adjourned till to-morrow, as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Leslie Miller, who died last evening of pneumonia. The president and eleven members of the Council paid a tribute to Sir Leslie for his sound judgment strict impartiality and desire to serve India, the land of his adoption. The Council recorded the sense of loss sustained by it and its sympathy with the widow and other members of Sir Leslie in their sad bereavement.

The business for which the Council sat today was to take into consideration on the motion of Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari the bill to amend the Railways Act in order to abolish the system of reservation of railway compartments as passed by the Assembly at the instance of Mr. K. C. Neogy and a resolution of Mr. Haroon Jaffer for a Committee to advise on the reshaping of waterways.—A. P.

JOY IN EVERY PUFF!
For they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—unadulterated and will not affect your throat.
PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
50 for Rs 1.4 IN AIRTIGHT TINS
10 for 4 ANNAS IN PACKETS
MADE IN LONDON
MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND BY CARRERAS LTD. 136 years' reputation for quality

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.
Latest Improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval. Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

INSIST ON HAVING
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS.
Agents:—PATELL LTD., BOMBAY 3.

?
AMATEUR
Are you a slave of your Camera? And does your success in getting a correct exposure, depend chiefly on CHANCE, and not on your WILL? Surely then, there is only one : : :
"IHAGEE"
Plan Baff Reflex camera which will never fail you and every negative will be correctly exposed, even if you are a BEGINNER. Just drop in our stores and you will be surprised to note its simple but entirely new Kind of mechanism which enables you to photograph moving or still objects
WITHOUT FAILURE!
a feature you will never find in other cameras!!
CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
"Agfa" photo House.

ICY-COLD WITHOUT "ICE"
STEAMING-WITHOUT "FIRE" HOT
"ICY-HOT" BOTTLE
Keeps contents for days HOT or COLD
The London Eastern & American Trading Coy. Hamam Street, Bombay.

PRABHAT
AN IDEAL HINDI WEEKLY
EDITED BY
Prof. DHARMENDRA NATH SHASTRI, TARKSHIROMANI M.A. M.O.L. M.R.A.S.
Write For a Specimen Copy TO-DAY
"PRABHAT" BAREILLY, U. P.

BANK OF INDIA.

MOMBASSA AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Ld., was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Registered office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. The proceedings dragged on for over two hours in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani and Mr. S. R. Bomanji took prominent part in putting various questions in regard to the bank's transactions in Mombassa. Mr. Shamdasani threatened the chairman that if he did not reply to his queries he would move an amendment not to adopt the report which he ultimately did and withdrew it after the chairman and the Manager of the bank, Mr. Gray, had given the necessary explanation. Mr. Shamdasani moved another amendment to appoint Mr. S. R. Bomanji as a Director in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw the retiring Director, but it was thrown out by a majority of 13 to 10 and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was re-elected as a Director for the ensuing year. The Report and the Balance Sheet were unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

After the notice convening the meeting was read by the manager the chairman in proposing the adoption of the report and the balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1924 (which is alrtady published in these columns) said:—

We are continuing to conduct our business on sound and steady if somewhat conservative lines. The figures do not show any expansion in our resources. On the other hand there is no contraction. Towards the end of the monsoon the demand for money fell away completely and we had large funds lying idle. The great desiratum in finance as well as in the sterling exchange rate is stability and an absence of artificiality, the return of these conditions appears to be exceedingly difficult—it must be very gradual. Artificial inflation and deflation are not real and lasting remedies, the law of supply and demand must ultimately be the deciding factor.

The Balance Sheet discloses, as usual, a strong financial position, and the proportion of our Cash in hand and with Banks to our liabilities is higher than it has ben for several years past.

MOMBASSA AFFAIRS.

We have recovered some of our money in Mombassa by the sale of several ginning factories and small plots of land, and as you see from our report we have transferred very substantial sums to Contingencies in this connection, and we have stated no further provision will be required. We took over two Sisal Estates (Sisal is a kind of hemp) the cost of which stands in our Property Account. We realise that the conduct of Sisal Plantations is no part of a Banker's business. We have however been waiting for an opportunity to dispose of these estates at a fair price. We have in fact recently received an offer which would just cover the cost price of these estates, but we believe that the interests of the Shareholders of the Bank will be best served by the formation of a small Company in which the Bank will have an interest without further unknown liability. Negotiations with this object in view are now in progress, and will, I hope, very shortly result in the formation of a Limited Liability Company under the control of a well-known firm already managing extensive Sisal Plantations, which firm will take up a proportion of the Capital.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE DEPT.

You will observe that we have decided to inaugurate an Executor and Trustee Department, business of this nature is now being conducted by the large Banks in England, and there is no reason why we should not afford considerable facilities to our Shareholders and clients in this direction, and, at the same time, increase the Bank's business generally.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir seconded the proposition.

MR. BOMANJI'S CRITICISM.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji then criticising the report said:—

A hint is given in the report that the collections of outstandings in East Africa have been exceedingly satisfactory. But the Directors have conveniently omitted to disclose in this balance sheet and to tell you as shareholders what a large amount they have wiped off against the contingent liabilities by reason of the heavy losses suffered in the East African Branch. In the previous balance sheets large amounts were set apart from year to year for contingencies and the shareholders were led to believe that these amounts would form a second reserve fund for their bank. But in one transaction the amounts set apart, amounting to nearly 16 lacs of rupees, being the accumulations for several years, have been wiped out, and the present balance sheet as made up shows that there is only a sum of rupees three lacs reserved for contingencies, and the previous sums have disappeared. The shareholders are entitled to know in what manner these losses have been incurred, against what accounts they have been debited, how far the reserved and the contingency funds have been reduced, and what has been the actual losses incured in that transaction. I further want the shareholders to realize how these losses have been incurred.

These incidents illustrate clearly that the supervision of the Directors has not been vigilant nor what it ought to be, and owing to such lack of vigilance large sums of money have been advanced without proper inquiries and your large Reserve funds have been wiped off.

One reason for such lack of vigilance is that many of the Directors are not only Directors in your Bank but in various other institutions and Joint-Stock Companies besides attending to their own affairs, mercantile or professional and it is but natural that however great their will to serve these concerns and discharge their duties, they would have little time left for mature consideration to every problem of vital interest to the shareholders of every concern including your Bank.

DIRECTORS AND INDIAN STATES.

The position however becomes very serious when we find Directors who carry on their own banking businesses on behalf of Indian States or other financial magnates, competing with your own Bank and I ask you to consider whether the large and growing business of this city and its commercial relations should tolerate such a state of affairs. It has been a salutary practice in the Banking world not to have Directors on a Bank's Board who are also Directors in other banking concerns private or public but here it seems that the Directors can carry on a similar business because there are Indian States and Rajas willing to advance the loans in their nominees' names. I ask you on grounds of public policy and in the interest of the commercial life of Bombay whether these Indian States and so-called financial magnates are doing any good by demanding exorbitant rates of interest and putting forward nominees who are charging brokerage at very high rates. We welcome Indian State rulers investing their surplus money in enterprises and properties in Bombay and other places outside their State limits but this legitimate practice should be encouraged. But when these potentates forget their position and reduce themselves to the level of ordinary money-lenders at usurious rates of interests and other conditions which are calculated to stifle and ruin some of our indigenous enterprises as long as their own greedy demands are satisfied, it is time for us to consider what remedial measures we should resort to stop these practices.

I hope, therefore, the shareholders will exercise due care before selecting their directors or before re-electing those who may have already been on the board." In concluding his speech Mr. Bomanji referred to the demand he had made for Indianisation of the staff three years and asked what steps the Board had taken to satisfy the demand.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani said so far as the position of the bank was concerned he would say it was the strongest and would advise everyone to transact business with the Bank of India. He regretted however that the bank had entered into transactions in East Africa by opening a branch there and had sustained a severe loss. If an Indian had done what a whiteman had done in their branch at Mombassa he thought the bank authorities would have moved heaven and earth to send him to jail. They were bled white by a whiteman who had advanced large sums of moneys on worthless securities and had victimized and exploited the shareholders. Rs. 25 lacs was advanced and he asked the directors how much from this amount was realised and what was the total loss. He then dwelt on the point of Indianizing the staff and asked Mr. Stringfellow the late manager who had come to India to attend the meeting and Mr. Gray the present manager as to what steps they had taken to train Indians to take their places. He urged them to train at least one Indian within the next three years to occupy the position of Deputy Manager. Reverting to the Mombassa branch he said the total loss he expected was Rs. 15,50,000 which should have gone to the reserve fund.

Mr. Bomanji wanted information with regard to advances guaranteed by Directors.

Mr. Shamdasani then said that if the chairman would not reply to his qualities he would move an amendment. The chairman said he would reply such questions that were relevant.

Mr. Shamdasani then moved an amendment that the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet as on 31st December 1924 be received but not adopted and that a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to look into the accounts, Messrs. S. R. Bomanji; S. N Guzdar; K. R. P. Shroff, Vithaldas Thackersy and P. D. Shamdasani and those gentlemen be asked to report thereon within a month.

Mr. Parekh seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. N. Guzdar said if the object of the amendment was to get facts in regard to the losses at Mombasa only it would be well for the chairman to satisfy the shareholders in regard to the correct position.

Mr. Gray, the Manager, said the sum mentioned by Mr. Shamdasani was corect, viz., 15,50,000.

Mr. Guzdar:—What is the total amount of loans realized?

Mr. Gray:—We have a large number of loans. Some were small and others big, but the figure indicated by Mr. Shamdasani was correct.

Mr. Shamdasani then said he did not wish to embarass the management, but what he wanted to know was what was the the total commitment of the bank on the eve of its closing of Mombasa branch, what were the realizations and what had become of the Rs. 15,50,000.

Mr. Dinshaw at this stage was seen speaking to the chairman shaking his head. Upon this Mr. Bomanji rose and asked who was the chairman and why Mr. Dinshaw should be allowed to dominate the board as he seemed to be doing. Upon which Mr. Shamdasani said that Mr. Dinshaw was a burra sahib and a big F. E. D. To this Mr. Bomanji said it was quite true they were fed up with Mr. Dinshaw.

Mr. Gray said the total outstanding was Rs. 9 lacs and the bank had received Rs. 4 to 5 lacs. The bank expected more amounts yet, but it was difficult to give exact figures.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji then asked in regard to the proposed business of Executor and Trustee Department.

Mr. Gray said it was entirely his own suggestion. When he was in England in 1921 he had studied this business which was carried out by many leading banks in England with success. Another officer of the bank who had recently been to England had studied it further and if the Bank of India too carried it, it would be to its advantage. The total initial expense he expected was only Rs. 300 per month with a few Rupees for stationery and printing.

Replying to Mr. Shamdasani in regard to Indianization of the staff, the chairman said one Indian was in entire charge of their branch at Ahmedabad, 14 Indians were in covenanted service, one Indian was getting a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month while one was getting Rs. 750 p.m. and another Rs. 600 p.m.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Shamdasani and Mr. Bomanji were satisfied with this explanation and the amendment was withdrawn and the original proposition for the adoption of the report was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The second item of discussion was the re-election of directors. Sir Cowasji Jehangir was unanimously re-elected as a director but when the name of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was proposed Mr. Shamdasani moved an amendment that Mr. S. R. Bomanji be elected as a director.

Mr. S. N. Guzdar seconded the amendment and said Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was neither a businessman nor a lawyer.

Mr. Shamdasani said that as Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's initials implied they were all "fed" up with him. He had many irons in the fire and he thought another man in his place was necessary.

The amendment was put to vote and lost only 10 voting for and 13 against. The original proposition to re-elect Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as a Director was carried by 21 against 10 votes.

After the appointment of auditors the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 18.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 46.

THE SPINNING FRANCHISE.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with sincerest regret that the Nationalist papers of Bombay have not given any prominence, thought or space to the resolution of the Belgaum Congress re the necessary quota of yarn. One wonders whether a election of so-called Nationalist candidate for the Municipality is more important than the functioning of the Congress inasmuch as the daily papers have devoted columns in educating the public as to whom they should *vote* for at the Mandvi Bye-Election. It is the primary duty of all Nationalist papers, be they in favour or not of the yarn franchise, to support the same once the Congress has unanimously passed and to help the propaganda in a manner which would induce patriotic Indians to give at least half an hour at their leisure hours or a *might* out of their earnings for the purchase of the requisite quota of yarn. The prestige and existence of Congress depends entirely on the number of members enrolled. In 1921 the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee boasted of 32,000 members on its roll even last year there were over 13,000.

Bombay is proudly spoken of as the *Urbis prima in Indis* and it is the duty of all Nationalists to help the propaganda of this Committee in retaining that title even in Congress membership. What then is the duty of us all? Especially of those members of the Districts and the Provincial Councils and Committees as also the delegates and members of the All-India Congress Committee.

It is the bounden duty of every Bombayite, be he Hindu, Muslim, Parsee or Christian to remember that he is an Indian first and an Indian last and that if he desires the salvation of his Motherland he must lay aside all differences and forthwith join the Congress. I fully understand that self-spinners there will be few but unwilling spinners can surely pay the little sum of Rs. 3 in this Office in return for which they will be given 20,000 yards of even hand-spun yarn which would keep them on the Register of the Congress. In a city like Bombay where the poorest man spends much more than Rs. 3 monthly on his smoke and tea and much more weekly if liquor and pan are to be added it is not much of a sacrifice to contribute the little mite of Rs. 3 annually for the Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

J. B. PATEL,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
Congress House,
292, Girgaum Back Road.
Feb. 18.

DON'T TURN TENANTS INTO BOLSHEVIKS.

MR. BHARUCHA'S APPEAL TO EXTEND RENT ACT.

JALGAON, Feb. 18.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, who is now here on Congress work, has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Bombay tenants:—

"I earnestly appeal to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to extend the Rent Act without fail. The proposed increase in rent is excessive and undesirable. Tenants' lot is pitiable owing to unemployment, under-employment, retrenchment and other causes resulting in acute distress and leading to despondency. I appeal to the members of the Council not to turn tenants into Bolsheviks by refusing them much needed help but to emulate Calcutta, London and other progressive cities and be true spokesmen of the people."—Free Press of India.

AIRSHIP SERVICE TO INDIA.

KARACHI TO BE TERMINUS.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Indian Air Board has definitely recommended to the Air Ministry that Karachi should be selected as the terminus for the experimental airship service to India.—A.P.

FOREIGN LIQUOR SALE IN MADRAS.

POLICY OF REDUCTION.

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

In accordance with their declared policy to reduce the number of foreign liquor wholesale licenses for 1925-26 the Government of Madras have now decided to increase the scale of whole sale license fees in the Madras City from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 and in the case of hotels first class to Rs. 500 and second class to Rs. 250—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops are generally in good condition except for some damage by frost in parts of Sind. Threshing of kharif crops is in progress. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 48
Gujarat	21 to 45
Konkan	34 to 50
Deccan	36 to 51
Karnatak	39 to 47

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

At the sale of Council bills held on 17 February 1925 the total amount tendered was Rs. 60,59,000. Immediates for Rs. 49,50,000 at one shilling six pence were alloted in ful. Other tenders were rejected. Next week rupees one crore will be offered for sale.—A.P.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

KURWA & KAJIJI,

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGINEERS' & CONTRACTORS'

TOOLS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Inquiries and correspondence invited.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:

142-44, Abdul Reheman Street,

BOMBAY.

Telegram: KAYENKAY. Telephone No. 20633.

LARGE STOCK

HELD OF DIFFERENT GRADES OF

GLAXO METALS

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 19

Apollo Mill	20	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	40	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4750
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1775
Indian Dy.& Blg	228-12	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	11
E. D. Sassoon	1-15	Sassoon Silk	537-8
Indian Woln Mill	19	Sassoon Cotton	41-4
Currumbhoy Mill	440	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1550
Koorla Mill	155	Himalayan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	170	Hydarabad	2340
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	205
Khatau Mill	130	Punjab Cement	2-4
Goa Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	135	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	710	New India	17-8
New City	305	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam	7-12
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	655
Bombay Indstl.	16	Bbay Telephone	36-4
Birla	19	„ Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	81-4
Madhavrao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	6--
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	20

METALS.

London, Feb. 18.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 64 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	£ 30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

London, Feb. 18.

Tin Block £263 3/8

BRASS.

Bombay, February 19.

	Per. md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3 4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 19.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	67 0 0
Copper	2	68 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panoh teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Roger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1-2		66 8 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66 4 0
„ „ 1 1-4		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 19.

		per. lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1 2		0 13 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2		0 14 0
Currumbhai	No. 12 1-2		0 12 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2		0 13 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 19.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	440	440	
Bombay Cotton	515	515	
Bombay Dyeing	1170-75-72-8	70-1172-8	
Century	535-43-12	52-8-550	
Nagpur	545-47-8-46-4	47-8-550	
Colaba	165	162-8	
Crescent	255-56 4	55-256-4	
Indore ex-divi.	397-8-96-4-97-8	398-12	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	433-12-36-4-35	426-4	
Pearl	607-8-3-12-7-8	608-12	
Phoenix	585	580	
Bharucha	112-8	112-8	
Simplex	246-4-43-8-45	246-4	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadeshi	645	645	
Pabni	380	380	
Fazal	1077-8-80	77-8-1081-4	
Mathuradas	270	270	
Tata Mill	245	245	
Globe	51-4	51-4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	385-87-8-85	388-12	
Finlay ex-divi.	850	850	
Gokak	112-8	117-8	
Edward Sassoon	185	182-8	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock			
Bombay Burma Old	332-8	332-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	101-4	100-10	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	82-8	78-12	
Bundi Cement	10	10-4	
Central E. Mining	33-4	32-12	
Indian Cement	51-4	51-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	23-12-24-23-8	23-12-23-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	63-12-61-4-62-8	62-8-61-4	

David	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6	
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 12 9	
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6	
Sattam	No. 10 1-4	0 12 9	
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 11 3	
Light House	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0	
Japan	No. 40—1	1 8 9	
„	No. 42—2	1 7 9	
„	No. 20	1 1 9	
„	No. 32	1 4 0	

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 18.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April sellers 16 3/4.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 17 5/8.

Tone:—Dull not much doing.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 18.

Cardiff of Bombay 13.

Can I Get Well?

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Keep your kidneys well and they will keep you well. For weak kidneys cannot properly filter the blood, and so, are the cause of many diseases.

Neglected kidney trouble is serious; for kidney poisons irritate the nerves; make you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable; cause swellings of the feet and limbs, rheumatism; make the heart weak; take away your strength and make you generally miserable.

If you experience any of these symptoms, give the kidneys help, without delay, strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine is for relieving backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, stone, uric acid poisoning, dizziness, headaches, nervousness and unnatural drowsiness. Men and women, old and young alike, will find reliable help in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

INFLUENZA
Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

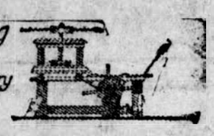
PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

Printing Press 14th Century



Notable Inventions No. 4

The modern rotary turns out newspapers like a private snowstorm but it was tedious work printing on the original press. Centuries of care and study have gone in the perfecting of the printing press and the watch movement. The "Queen Anne" exemplifies the perfected watch.

The
"QUEEN ANNE"
Keyless Lever Watch
NICKEL SILVER ... Rs. 21
Rolled Gold ... 21

Material & Workmanship covered by our safe guarantee.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogue FREE.
COPYRIGHT

KUSUMA

A boon to sufferers from Gonorrhœa. Magically stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure in a week. Also a kingly specific for Ladies, suffering from Leucorrhœa and menstrual disorders. Per Phial Rs. 2, V. P. Charges Extra.
ANANDA KUTEERAM.
POST BOX No. 248, MADRAS.

REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

RELIEF TO PROVINCES AND TAXPAYERS FIRST.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR'S SPEECH.

(From our Special Representative).

DELHI, Feb. 17.

In the Assembly to-day a most important and interesting debate took place on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to appoint a committee to investigate into the debt position of the country and recommend steps to be taken in keeping with the capacity of the tax-payer. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who moved an amendment asking that this committee should report before the next Budget as to the provision that could properly be made in this budget for the reduction or avoidance of debt made a powerful plea in favour of treating the claims of the provinces for immediate relief from the burden of provincial contributions as paramount, as well as the claims of the tax-paper and the cotton industry for relief from the huge volume of taxation and the oppressive fiscal burden respectively that are now imposed on them under the present scheme of taxation. He considered that these schemes should have obvious precedence over any provision made for debt redemption out of surplus revenues on the ground that a large part of India's public debt was productive and was covered by assets and reserves and depreciation funds in the scheme of Railway, Finance, while the total quantity of unproductive debt was really small even for a poor country like India as compared to the huge war gifts and the budget deficits of the last few years every little unproductive debt would have existed at all in India. He held the Finance Member bound by the pledge he gave in 1923 that as soon as the Government of India were able to balance the budget they would reduce and finally extinguish provincial contributions. To proceed to make a scheme of a new sinking fund would clearly have the effect of defeating these just claims of the tax-payers for relief and the whole position ought to be examined by a committee of the House. He also charged the Finance Member with not having dealt fairly with the House to whom last year he made but a tentative and indefinite proposal regarding the redemption of debt and in which he clearly gave the Assembly to understand that the programme of debt redemption should be on a statutory basis. The action of the Government of India in deciding with the approval of the Secretary of State on a scheme of debt redemption by executive orders and behind the back of the Assembly was, he considered, unfair. He also warned the House against the possibility of the steps of the kind being taken last year which might enable the Finance Member once again to place the Assembly on the horns of a dilema in which he will place a limited realised surplus after making these debt appropriations and asking the House to choose between provincial contributions or abolition of excise duties or reduction of postage rates or any other remission of taxation and thereby help him to carry through his own scheme in the midst of the controversy thus raised. He, therefore, desired that no scheme of debt redemption should be accepted by the House which was not examined and sanctioned by itself and did justice to the province and tax-payers.

Sir Basil Blackett made an extremely lucid and interesting statement, but sought to draw a red herring accross the debate by pointing out the danger of creation a suspicion in the monetary world that the Assembly was attempting a raid on the sinking fund. He otherwise entirely accepted the usefulness of the points raised in the debate and asked the House to leave the question where it was.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha continued the debate and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas made a forcible speech supporting the demand for taking the House in the fullest confidence on a matter so vital to the tax-payer and asked the Finance Member to find some way of meeting the legitimate demand of the House as embodied in the resolution.. The effectiveness of the debate finally induced Sir Basil Blackett to accede to the discussion of the whole of the subject with an informal committee of the members of the House some time prior to the budget and to allow the resolution to stand over for the next session in, as the wider question of debt redemption during the course of the next few years was concerned. It is to be hoped that by the vigilant and persistent effort of the Swarajists and Independents in these points it will be possible to enforce the demand of the Assembly for justice to the tax-payer so far as this question is concerned in the forthcoming budget.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

BILL TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

The Bombay Children's Act was passed by the Legislative Council in October last. It embodied three general principles:

(1) That children who are deserted, destitute and wandering should be protected and provided with homes under an order of a magistrate, (2) That children who are cruelly ill-treated should be protected and the offenders who ill treat them punished, (3) That children who commit offences through immaturity of understanding should be reclaimed and reformed and not treated like ordinary criminals.

The Act made provision for the custody of children who might come under the Act and for setting up of Special Juvenile Courts for the trial of child offenders. It also defined the classes of children who would be affected by the Act and dealt with certain offences affecting treatment of children (not coming within the then existing law) which would be punishable.

In the course of the debate, Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. M.A. Luljee moved amendments adding to these offences, but they were withdrawn on the assurance given by the Home Member that he would do his best to introduce a Supplementary Bill dealing with the amendments after obtaining the sanction of Government and of the Governor-General.

A Bill has been drafted accordingly. It proposes 'inter alia' to make it an offence (a) To be drunk in a public place while having charge of a child apparently under 7 years of age, (b) To give any child except in case of sickness apparently under the age of 7 years any intoxicating liquor, (c) To sell tobacco to a child or young person. Power is given to the Police to seize any tobacco in the possession of a child or young person found smoking and to search any boy so found, (d) To incite or attempt to incite a child or young person to bet or borrow money or to take an article in pawn from a child or young person.

The Draft Bill which is based on the provisions in certain English Acts is being circulated for early opinion to selected officers and societies and the views will be welcome of any Members of the Public as well as of the Officials and Societies mentioned and of individual Members of the Legislative Council. The draft will be revised on receipt of these opinions with a view to the introduction of the Bill by Government after receiving the opinion of the Governor-General.

PLAYER'S

COUNTRY LIFE

CIGARETTES

Rs. 1/8 FOR 50

John Player & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham Sole Proprietors in India, The Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd.

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.
(Authorised Capital—Rs. 2,00,000. Paid up Capital—Rs. 1,50,000.)

"SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA"
(REGISTERED)

A REAL BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY
Awarded First Class Certificates and GOLD MEDALS by several
AYURVEDIC CONFERENCES & EXHIBITIONS, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, AND 1924.
The Wonderful Discovery in the Medical World for all "Acute" and "Chronic" Diseases.

This Unparalleled and Ancient Ayurvedic Medicine is one of the Brightest Gems in Ayurvedic Literature. It is very carefully prepared with the help of Siddhas highly extolled by the Rishis of old in Ayurveda, and in accordance with the principles of Modern Western Medical Science. It has been carefully tested and standardised by expert Analysts and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for Prolongation of life. It is one of the costliest medicines as it contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Loha, Gold, Praval and rare indigenous drugs (muligaia). Hence "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" is a sure and infallible specific for nervous Debility, Anæmia, Sexual weakness, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Asthma, Consumption, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Gonorrhœa, Skin diseases, Syphilis, Venereal diseases, Menstrual Irregularities, Spermatorrhœa, Urethral discharges and other ailments peculiar to men and women. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. It imparts New life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. This can be taken also as a General Tonic by every one of either sex without any restrictions of Age, Diet, Season and climate with thorough satisfaction. Complete directions are sent with the Phial.

One Phial of 60 Pills, for a complete course, Price Rs. 10 (Rs. Ten). V. P. Extra.

These Gentlemen have spoken in Appreciative Terms of THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

Srijut C. R. Das, President of the Indian National Congress, 1922, Srijut C. Vijayaraghavacharlar, President of the Indian National Congress, 1920, Srijut C. Y. Chintamani, Ex Minister, United Provinces, Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Ex-Advocate, Madras, The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopalacharlar, Member, Secretary of State's Council, The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, President, Madras Legislative Council, The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, Minister, Government of Madras, The Hon'ble The Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister, Government of Madras, The Hon'ble The Rajah of Kollengode, Member, Executive Council, Madras, The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Law Member, Government of Madras, The Hon'ble Sir A. P Patro, Minister, Government of Madras, The Hon'ble Justice V. Ramesam, Judge, High Court, Madras, Rao Bahadur R. Veeraraghava Iyengar, Chief Justice, High Court, Travancore.

Apply to ;—Ayurveda Ratna Pandit, Dr. N. V. SRIRAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc. (*Managing Director and Senior Physician*)

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED,

Telephone: Nos. 1034 & 837. P O. BOX No. 151 MADRAS. Telegraphic Address: "KALPAM" Madras.

PLEASE NOTE
Guaranteed for 2 years World renowned "B" TIME PIECES are sold at Rs. 2-8-0
Order now at once our rolled gold wrist watch 7-8-0
V. S. WATCH Co., P. B. 105. MADRAS.

MAN HOOD LOST AND REGAINED.

Disabilities of man, their causes, symptoms and rules of treatment fully discussed by
PT. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA
Inventor Amritdhara, Editor Deshopkarak and Author of
"KAMORATI SHASTRA."
Free to the married on application,
Address :—AMRITDHARA 13 Lahore.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives, Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

"TORTOI" Has his Tail up

A Winner

W. A. & A. C. CHURCHMAN
Sole Proprietors in India.
IMPERIAL TOBACCO Co. of India, Ltd.

CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED
IN ENGLAND and
REGULARLY IMPORTED
INTO INDIA

Re. 1
FOR 50
(IN BOMBAY.)

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.